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LEROY ABRAMS

1874 - 1956*

Ira L. Wiggins (Stanford, California)

LeRoy Abrams was born on October 1, 1874, in Sheffield, Iowa, moved to the state of Washington with his parents while still a small boy, and then to southern California where he completed his public school training and worked two or three years before entering the University of Southern California in the fall of 1895. The following autumn he transferred to Stanford University and received the A.B. degree, with botany as his major, in June, 1899.

He served as Acting Professor of Botany at the University of Idaho during the academic year of 1899—1900 and developed a keen interest, which he maintained throughout his life, in the flora of that state. In the autumn of 1900 he returned to Stanford to carry on graduate work in systematics under Professor William Russel Dudley, and held an assistantship in Dudley's laboratory from 1900 through the spring semester of 1902, at which time he received the M.A. degree, and for the following two year period was Instructor in Botany.

At the end of the summer vacation period in 1904 he accepted a graduate fellowship in botany at Columbia University, which kept him occupied chiefly with systematic studies at the New York Botanical Garden, where he received encouragement and inspiration from Nathaniel Lord Britton, John Kunkel Small, Per Axel Rydberg, and met a number of prominent plant taxonomists working at or visiting the Garden. At the end of that academic year he had fulfilled all of the requirements for the Ph. D. degree except the submission of his dissertation and its oral defense. Since it was essential for an adequate treatment of his thesis subject to study collections in the United States National Herbarium, he moved to that institution, where he held an appointment as Assistant Curator of Plants in the National Museum for one year, spending virtually all of his spare time and holidays studying his personal collections from southern California and comparing them with material in the National Herbarium.

By the summer of 1906 the health of Professor Dudley was deteriorating, and he was badly in need of help with his classes and curatorial work in the herbarium. Professor Dudley enlisted President David Starr Jordan's aid in getting Abrams to return to Stanford as Assistant Professor of Botany, which position he occupied from 1906 to 1912. He was advanced to an Associate Professorship in 1912 and to full Professor in 1920. He was appointed Head of the Department of Botany in 1933 but held that position for only one academic year because the Departments

*) Aug. 15, 1956.

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of Botany and of Zoology were combined to form the Department of Biological Sciences in 1934 with Dr. Charles Vincent Taylor as head of the new department. From 1934 until his retirement in 1940, Abrams was Director of the Natural History Museum, a division of the Department of Biological Sciences. He and Mrs. Abrams continued to live in their beautiful hilltop home until his death on August 15, 1956.

Thus, in outline, one can hastily sketch LeRoy Abrams' academic history from his freshman year at the University of Southern California until he became Emeritus Professor of Biology at Stanford University. But such a recital gives little indication of his intense interest in the flora of western North America, his strong devotion to his duty as teacher, research worker, and administrator, and the warmth and loyalty which he bestowed on his friends, colleagues, and students.

His persistence in carrying forward herculean tasks is reflected in the books and papers he produced. In his spring and summer vacation periods during his years as an undergraduate and graduate student from 1897 onward, he criss-crossed southern California in a wagon, on the back of a mule or burrow, and on foot to make field observations on the phytogeography of the region and collect specimens from Santa Barbara to Yuma, from Needles to San Diego, and from the Salton Sink prior to its flooding to the summits of Old Baldy, Mount "Grayback," San Jacinto, and the Topa Topa Mountains and Mount Pinos. During these field excursions he often worked alone, kept meticulous notebooks, and prepared his herbarium sheets carefully in sets of ten in order to accumulate adequate material for exchange. He partially defrayed expenses by selling two or three sets when he could find a purchaser and made up the difference from his pitifully small salary as a student assistant and instructor.

The observations and collections made within a radius of approximately fifty miles of Los Angeles provided most of the raw material from which he produced his first book, *Flora of Los Angeles and Vicinity*, which appeared in 1904. A second edition of this very useful and excellent little book appeared in 1911, and a reprinting, which was almost another edition, came out in 1917. In fact, the first botanical book with which the writer became acquainted while a junior at Occidental College was Abrams' *Flora of Los Angeles and Vicinity*. It was soon out of print, and secondhand copies were at a premium for fifteen years after the third issue came from the presses.

His main objective in carrying on extensive field exploration in southern California was to amass material on which to base his Ph. D. dissertation. The very bulk of his collecting hampered his efforts toward making identifications, examining specimens collected within the region by earlier workers, and preparing a discussion of the life zones, ecological factors, and plant geography as applied to southern California. But his single-minded perseverance prevailed and resulted in the publication of *A Phytogeographic and Taxonomic Study of the Southern California Trees and Shrubs* in 1910. This book constituted his doctoral dissertation and he was awarded the Ph. D. degree by Columbia University in June of that year.

Abrams' labors as an instructor and striving doctoral candidate did not make a recluse of him, for he enjoyed close friendships with a number of his colleagues, among whom were Guido H. Marx, an engineer; Hans T. Blichfeldt, philosopher and mathematician; J. P. Smith, geologist and paleontologist; Edward C. Franklin, a chemist; and others from equally different fields of professional interest.

In 1909 he married Letitia Patterson, who had been a student at Stanford while Abrams was an assistant and instructor, and they shared their joys and sorrows for nearly half a century. Their daughter, Margaret, was the source of much of their joy, for through her years as a pupil in grammar school, high school and college they built great hopes around her and her aspirations. Only a short two or three years

after her graduation, and following special training as a librarian, her death dealt them the cruelest blow of their lives. Her passing was the more difficult for LeRoy and Letitia Abrams because the three of them had shared the awe-inspiring beauty and tranquility surrounding a pleasant mountain cabin they had built a short way above the western end of Fallen Leaf Lake in the late twenties, and where Dr. Abrams found release from the stress and strain of carrying on the administrative duties assigned him as Director of the Natural History Museum.

But to return to his professional activities, while at the New York Botanical Garden LeRoy Abrams had been inspired by the botanical research of its staff and by the handsome three-volume work, *An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions,* by Britton and Brown. He even began, at that early stage in his career, to dream of a similar work to embrace the Pacific states of Washington, Oregon, and California. Consequently, soon after he had completed his book on the southern California trees and shrubs he began work on *An Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States,* in which he planned to provide workable keys to all vascular plants growing native and thoroughly established within that area, together with adequate descriptions and a line drawing of each species.

The task was a prodigious one, but the first of the projected three volumes came off the press in 1925, with much work already done or blocked out for the remaining families and species. He had enlisted the aid of specialists when the program was first launched and, although their contributions toward attainment of his ultimate goal were substantial, he was left with a herculean task. By the time the manuscripts and drawings for the families from the Buckwheats through the Legumes were ready for the printers it was apparent that only three volumes were mechanically inadequate, and he revised his plans to allow for four separate volumes. The printing of Volume II was delayed by Dr. Abrams' grief over the loss of his daughter, by the financial stringencies of the depression in the midthirties, and by failure of some collaborators to furnish the manuscript they had promised him, thereby increasing the heavy burden on his shoulders. It finally appeared in 1944, together with a reprinting of Volume I, in which changes were made to bring the nomenclature into accord with the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature instead of the "American Code" which he had followed from his association with the group at the New York Botanical Garden until after the Botanical Congresses of 1930 and 1935.

Work progressed more satisfactorily on the third volume, and it came from the presses in 1951.

In 1948 a heart condition prevented Dr. Abrams from climbing the stairs to his office on the second floor of the Natural History Museum, and from that time forward he did no more work of consequence on the fourth and final volume of the Illustrated Flora. It is lamentable that he was not privileged to witness the completion of the splendid work he initiated and to which he gave so much energy, but it is the belief of this writer that he was reasonably content with having so nearly attained his goal, in the realization that the portion of the task which he had accomplished had been conscientiously, carefully done, and in the belief that the final preparation of the last volume by his able assistant and loyal friend, Roxana S. Ferris, would be as thorough as had his own.

Others have written of Dr. Abrams' warmth of personality, his gentleness with his fellow men, and his dislike for careless work and indolence among his students. The high regard in which the graduate students around the Museum and his associates held him is reflected in the affectionate appellation they used in speaking of — but rarely to — him! For many years we called him and, even to this day among ourselves, still we call him, — "Father." — — —

A NEW SYSTEM FOR CLASSIFICATION OF FLOWER TYPES

E. E. Leppik (Austin, Minn.)

For elementary treatment, flowers are commonly classified according to their shape and symmetry into two main groups: *actinomorphic* or radially symmetrical, and *zygomorphic* with bilateral form. Misleading older terms, "*regular*" and "*irregular*", are no longer used in modern textbooks.

As one's acquaintance with flowers increases he becomes aware of the existence of numerous further types which are neither radial nor bilateral in their shape, or may contain characteristics of both of these groups. Plant taxonomists, therefore, cannot avoid using additional "artificial" terms, such as campanulate, urceolate, funnel-form, salverform, ligulate, papilionaceous, bilabiate, etc., etc. E. Werth (1956, p. 4) succeeded notably in his attempt to arrange these artificial types into a more natural order. The main obstacles, however, to the classification of these artificially named types, are that we know neither their origin, relationship with each other, nor their historical development.

A new theory is emerging now which attempts to explain the evolution of flower types in connection with the sensory development of pollinating insects. The fact that these insects are playing an important role in the evolution of flowers by their selective activity, is almost unanimously accepted by recent workers in the fields of sensory physiology of insects and floral ecology. In their permanent search for better nectar plants, insects must necessarily remember different color combinations and symmetry of flowers. In this way they not only remain constant to definite types, but tend to restrict their visits to better looking individuals of the same species, which habit of insects in the long run has undoubtedly an important selective value for the evolution of flower types.

According to this theory, certain stages of the sensory development of anthophilous insects, particularly their ability to distinguish definite flower types, must necessarily concur with the corresponding evolutionary levels in the floral differentiation. The floral evolution of entomophilous plants may consequently be considered as a gradual adaptation of evolving flower types to the increasing sensory ability and selective activity of certain insect pollinators.

A comparative study of flower types revealed that there is a restricted number of more generalized *basic* forms and a great many specialized flowers that can be derived from these basic forms. Basic types are exclusively represented in phylogenetically older plant groups, whereas the derivatives are found mostly in the specialized flowers of *higher evolutionary levels*. It appeared appropriate to subdivide the whole historical sequence of floral evolution into *five successive periods*, each one reflecting the corresponding *stage of sensory development* of insect pollinators. There is a good deal of conclusive evidence that during every one of these periods a definite *evolutionary level* has been attained in the floral differentiation, and a *morphological "type class"* achieved its final form and shape (see Fig. 1).

Later on this quinque-partite scale of floral differentiation has been used as a valuable yardstick for testing sensory capabilities of different groups of insect pollinators in various geographical areas and climatical zones (Leppik, 1953, 1954, 1955a, 1955b, 1955c, 1956). A striking correlation has been established in this study between the graded series of floral differentiation and corresponding ability grades of pollinators to distinguish the above mentioned and below described "type classes" of flowers. To the five observable levels in floral evolution correspond five determinable stages in the sensory development of insects, all expressed in the historical sequence of floral development (Fig. 1).

Except for some very special cases, the same insect groups in these tests showed an astoundingly similar ability grade, no matter where they lived. But also basic flower types, in spite of the far-reaching taxonomic variations of their bearers in different floras, remained fundamentally the same in all areas studied. A haplomorphic type, for instance, has the same form and symmetry no matter whether it is a blossom of northern water lily (*Nymphaea*), southern *Magnolia*, or tropical *Nelumbo*, as is the case with many other types. Such genuine regularity in the distribution of flower types favors considerably their systematic classification, as described below.

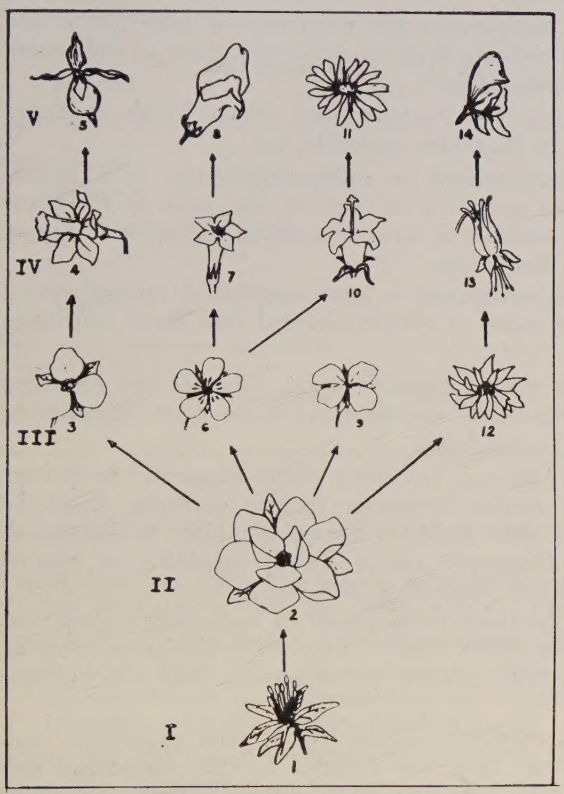

Fig. 1. Classification of flower types according to their form and symmetry. Main "type classes" are indicated with Roman numerals: I — amorphic, II — haplomorphic, III — actinomorphic, IV — stereomorphic, V — zygomorphic. Arrows and Arabic numerals point to the observable evolutionary trends among these types, from more general structures to the successive differentiation of specialized forms.

In the light of these facts and findings, the above mentioned theory of a mutually interrelated evolution of insects and flowers appears pertinent and reliable. The evolution of flower types seems genuinely simple now and highly plausible, at least as far as the underlying mechanism of floral differentiation is concerned. Difficult as the problem once seemed, there is no longer any inexplicable mystery in the sharply contrasted colors and peculiar forms of symmetry of the blossoms of angiosperms. It requires, however, considerable investigation and more paleontological evidence before the above described evolutionary sequence can be correlated with the geological time table. Nonetheless, a clear-sighted path lies open now to approach the problem of the floral evolution from a different viewpoint, and to build up a natural system for classification of flower types.

The present system of classification, which follows below, is a product of a lengthy study with the above mentioned methods in various floras of the Old and New Worlds. Five above mentioned "*type classes*" have been established among contemporaneous flowers, as follows: amorphic ⟶ haplomorphic ⟶ actinomorphic ⟶ stereomorphic ⟶ zygomorphic (see Fig. 1, Table 1). This method of typological classification appears natural and corresponds to the main evolutionary sequence of flowers, as described above. This is, however, a typological order, which does not necessarily match in every point with taxonomic classification of flowering plants. The same insect groups, or at least insects of the same stage of sensory development, have worked in various floras, selecting from phylogenetically different

plant material flowers with similar characteristics until they finally have reached the same types in different taxonomic units. The cases of convergency, parallel developments, and recapitulations of the same evolutionary sequence in different taxonomic plant groups are common throughout. A parallel evolution is consequently going on simultaneously in many plant groups, which may or may not be related genetically.

Following is a brief characterization of the "type classes," arranged in the historical sequence of their development.

I. *Amorphic types* of primitive angiosperms are composed of more dense and discolored involucral leaves without definite form or symmetry, such as the pseudanthium of *Dichromena ciliata* (Leppik, 1955 c).

II. *Haplomorphic flowers* of simple level contain many colored petals, arranged frequently in semispheric form, as in *Magnolia*, waterlily, etc.

III. *Actinomorphic types* are characterized by radiate symmetry, while petals, sepals, stamens, and nectar deposits occur in flowers on the same level. These flowers do not require from their visitors a sense for third dimension. "Figure numerals" are clearly expressed in these types.

This is one of the largest classes, containing a great number of representatives almost in every flora. In a former paper it was subdivided into three subclasses (Leppik, 1956).

IV. *Stereomorphic flowers* with their protected nectar deposits are stretched toward a third dimension. "Figure numerals" are displayed in the front, but stamens and particularly nectar are hidden in the depth.

V. *Zygomorphic structures* with bilateral symmetry occur frequently in flowers of high evolutionary level. These special structures require normally from the pollinators of zygomorphic flowers a sense for third dimension, ability to distinguish forms of bilateral symmetry, and frequently also a special capability to operate some rather complicated mechanisms of pollination in flowers.

Several observable tendencies in the floral development of angiosperms show that the above described successive series is the general trend of evolution of flowers, from amorphic to haplomorphic, actinomorphic, stereomorphic, and zygomorphic types.

Almost every type class contains numerous special trends, both progressive and retrogressive, derived from some basic type, and adapted to very specialized pollinators. In several plant groups, such as Compositae, Euphorbiaceae, the above described sequence is secondarily recapitulated within the inflorescences and synflorescences. Among the flower heads of the Compositae, for instance, all type classes from amorphic to zygomorphic are demonstrated in vivo. An analogous recapitulation of the above described evolutionary sequence takes place also when a wind-pollinated plant adapts itself secondarily to insect pollination. One such case is convincingly demonstrated in the development of a pseudo-flower from involucrated upper leaves of *Dichromena ciliata*, a tropical beak-rush of South America. This rare case of insect pollination among Cyperaceae is described elsewhere (Leppik, 1955c).

As a result of the above discussed study, a proper method is available to taxonomists now to study and classify the variegated world of flowers, hitherto inaccessible to us with available phylogenetic methods (see Leppik, 1956, p. 445). Although the limited space of this report will not permit a lengthy discussion of all problems involved, the reader can find additional information from several papers referred to at the end of this article. The main aim of this article is to present to the students of taxonomy a brief schedule for classification of flower types for their field work, such as pictured in Fig. 1 and explained in Table 1.

Table 1. Classification of flower types according to their evolutionary sequence.

Evolutionary levels	Type classes	Symmetry form	Colors	Figure numerals
V Bilateral superior	Zygomorphic	bilateral	variegated colors	streamlined
IV Protected	Stereomorphic	three dimension.	variegated colors	10—5 "many"
III Radiate	Actinomorphic	radial	red blue *simple colors*	"few" 1—3
II Simple	Haplomorphic	hemisphaeric	white yellow *simple colors*	"many"
I Primitive	Amorphic	asymmetric	no special colors	—

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THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—VII

"Thelephoraceae"

(continuation) *

M. A. Donk (The Hague)

Cristella Pat., Hym. Eur. 151. 1887. — Etymology: cristella, small crest. Gender: f. — Type species (only example mentioned by name): *"Crist. cristata"* = *Merisma cristatum* Pers. sensu Pat. = *Corticium fastidiosum* (Pers. ex Fr.) P. Karst. — Remark. For a fuller discussion of this name, see Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 485. 1952). — Homonym. *"Cristella* Nut.", cited as a synonym of *Dispara* Rafin. (Sylva tellur. 112. 1838), is an error for *'Cristatella* Nut.' (1834). It does not in the least impair the priorability of *Cristella* Pat.

Cryptochaete P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 407. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — Etymology: κρύπτω, I hide; χαίτη, hair. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Corticium polygonium* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. — Scope. Based on two species, *Stereum rufum* (Fr.) Fr., first species, and *Corticium polygonium*. — Typification. Pilát (*in* Ann. mycol. **14**: 208, 222. 1926) restricted the taxon to *C. polygonium* when taking it up as a subgenus of *Aleurodiscus* Rabenh. ex Cooke; this amounts to an unequivocal selection of that species as the type. — The first species was indicated as the type by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 27. 1953) and by Lentz [Stereum all. Gen. U. Miss. Vall. (*in* Agr. Monogr., U.S. Dept. Agr. No. 24:) 15. 1955].

Crystallocystidium (J. Rick) J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **9**: 139. 1940. — Etymology: κρύσταλλος, crystal; cystidium. Gender: n. — Type species: *Crystallocystidium vorticosum* J. Rick. — Basinym: *Stereum* subgen. *Crystallocystidium* J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **9**: 43. 1940.—No species mentioned. — Valid publication. The paper on *Stereum* in Brazil in which the taxon was introduced was published in instalments. In the introduction (p. 43) the name under discussion was published as *"Crystallocystidium* Rick nov. subgenus" (with Latin description), but in a later instalment there is no mention of this status and *Crystallocystidium* was treated as a genus (with Latin description; no reference to p. 43). — Scope. When the name was validly published as a generic one, Rick included 17 species of which the first is *Crystallocystidium vorticosum* J. Rick. — Typification. A revision of Rick's species would have been highly desirable before the type species were selected. However, W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 27. 1953) already indicated the first species as such.

Cymatella Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **15**: 193. 1899. — Etymology: κῦμα, wave, or compare cyma, moulding of cornice formed in two curves with a hollow between. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Cymatella minima* Pat. — Scope. Based on three species, *Cymatella minima* being the first one. — Typification. *Cymatella minima* was fully described; the two other species were mentioned only in a few lines, and considered by Patouillard, "l'une et l'autre très voisines de *Cymatella minima*." This indicates that the latter was the central species. It was indicated as the type species by Earle (*in* Bull. N. York bot. Gdn **5**: 385. 1909) and Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 351. 1931). — Singer & A. H. Smith (*in* Mycologia **38**: 282. 1946) and Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 310. 1951) selected *Cymatella marasmioides* (Berk. & C.) Pat., one of the other original species, without giving a reason for this deviating choice.

Cymatoderma Jungh. *in* Tijdschr. nat. Gesch. Phys. (ed. Van der Hoeven & De Vriese) **7**: 290. 1840; Mont. *in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) II **17**: 320. 1841. — Etymology: κῦμα, anything swollen; δέρμα, skin, Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Cymatoderma elegans* Jungh. — Remark. See under *Cladoderris* Berk. — Typonyms: *Beccariella* Ces. (1879), and, perhaps, also *Actinostroma* Klotzsch (1843), q.v.

Delicatula Fayod.—See "Agaricaceae".

Dendrothele Höhn. & L. *in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **116**: 819. 1907. — Etymology: δένδρον, tree; θηλή, nipple. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Dendrothele papillosa* Höhn. & L. = *Corticium griseo-canum* Bres.

*) Continued from p. 28.

Dichostereum Pilát *in* Ann. mycol. **24**: 223. 1926. — Etymology: *δίχα*, asunder; the genus *Stereum*. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Asterostromella dura* Bourd. & G. —This has been identified by Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 310. 1943) with *Hypochnus pallescens* (Schw.) Burt = *Vararia pallescens* (Schw.) D. P. Rog. & Jacks. These authors also identified it with *Stereum duriusculum* Berk. & Br. sensu Bres. But compare Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 53. 1951). — Scope. As follows:

> "Hierher gehören zum grössten Teil exotische Arten (*D. induratum* (Bk.), *D. albocinctum* (Bk. et Br.), *D. duriusculum* (Bk. et Br.)), und nur eine einzige europäische Art: *Dichostereum durum* (Bourd. et Galzin) Pilát nov. comb."—Pilát (*l.c.*).

Follows a full description of the last mentioned species only. Pilát did apparently not know well the extra-european species. — Typification. There can be little doubt that *Asterostromella dura* stood foremost in the author's mind; the treatment of that species induced the publication of the genus. For these reasons Donk (*in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 191. 1931) selected *Asterostromella dura* as the type species. The same species was indicated by Talbot (*l.c.*), Malençon (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **68**: 312. 1953), and W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 31. 1953). — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) suggested *Stereum induratum* Berk.

[*Dicranidion* Harkn. *in* Bull. California Acad. Sci. **1**: 163. 1885; Sacc., Syll. Fung. **4**: 728. 1886; Clements & Shear, Gen. Fungi 223, 402. 1931 ("*Dicranidium*"). — Type species (only original species): *Dicranidion fragile* Harkn. — This genus belongs to the Fungi imperfecti (Deuteromycetes; cf. Hughes *in* Canad. J. Bot. **31**: 607 *f. 36.* 1953), but W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 31. 1953) listed it as a genus of Thelephoraceae, without indicating his source for so doing, however.]

[*Dicranidium*.—See *Dicranidion*.]

Diplonema P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 430. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — Etymology: *διπλόος*, double; *νῆμα*, thread. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Diplonema sordescens* P. Karst.—According to Bresadola (*in* Ann. mycol. **1**: 111. 1903), who studied the type collection, this species is identical with *Coniophorella byssoides* (Pers. ex Fr.) Bres. = *Peniophora byssoides* (Pers. ex Fr.) Bres. The description agrees perfectly. — Isonym: *Amphinema* P. Karst. (1892), q.v. — Homonyms: *Diplonema* G. Don (1837; Ebenaceae), *Diplonema* De Not. (1846; Cladophoraceae, Chlorophyta), and *Diplonema* Kjellmann (1855; Ulvaceae, Chlorophyta). — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonyms.

Discocyphella P. Henn. *in* Warb., Monsunia **1**: 141. [1899]; *in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1**): 554. 1900. — Etymology: *δί ος*, round plate; the genus *Cyphella*. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Discocyphella marasmioides* P. Henn. & Nym. apud P. Henn. = *Cymatella henningsii* Pat. (name change).

Duportella Pat. *in* Philipp. J. Sci. (Bot.) **10**: 87. 1915. — Etymology: L. Dupor. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Duportella velutina* Pat.—According to Petch (*in* Ann. bot. Gdn Peradeniya **9**: 282. 1925) and Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 46. 1951) *Corticium tristiculum* Berk. & Br. is the same species. — Scope. Introduced with two species. — Typification. The first species, *Duportella velutina*, is the more fully described one and the observations on the genus were appended to its description. It must be regarded as the type and was listed as such by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 32. 1953).

Entolomina Arnaud *in* Bull.. Soc. mycol. France **67**: 194 *f. 1E.* 1951 (nomen nudum). — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Entolomina paludosa* Arnaud (without Latin description). — No Latin generic description.

Eomycenella Atk.—See "Agaricaceae".

Epithele (Pat.) Pat., Essai taxon. Hym. 59. 1900. — Etymology: *ἐπί*, upon; *θηλή*, nipple. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): "*Hypochnus typhae* Fuck." = *Corticium typhae* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. — Basinym: *Hypochnus* sect. *Epithele* Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **15**: 202. 1899.—"*H. Dussii* comme *H. Typhae* et quelques autres très remarquables par la présence de ces émergences . . ., nous serons amenés a former pour ces espèces une section spécial (*Epithele*) dans le genre *Hypochnus*." — Scope. When raised to generic rank in the next year the same two species were enu-

merated, and of *Hypochnus typhae* (first species) illustrations were added. — TYPIFICATION. Previous to the introduction of the section name the author had occupied himself repeatedly with "*Corticium typhae* Fr.": compare Doassans & Patouillard (Champ. fig. dess. **1**: no. 50. 1882; cited *in* Rev. mycol. **4**: 133. 1882) and Patouillard (*in* Rev. mycol. **4**: 36. 1882; Tab. anal. Fung. **2**: 31 *no.* 578. 1887). Moreover, the fact that the author himself chose *H. typhae* for illustrating the characters of the group, together with the fact that it is a common fungus in Europe, seems sufficient warrant that it may be safely regarded as the type. It was already suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931). — Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **6**: 264. [1920]) and W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 34. 1953) indicated *Hypochnus dussii* as the type species. Opinions diverge as to its true structure; compare the descriptions of Burt (*op. cit.* p. 265) and Von Höhnel & Litschauer (*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **116**: 749. 1907), and the solution of this question suggested by Weresub (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **31**: 774. 1953). A specimen is in Patouillard's collection at the Farlow Herbarium. In any case, before this species was selected, Von Höhnel & Litschauer (*op. cit.* p. 750), excluded it from the genus.

Eriocladus Lév.—See "Clavariaceae".

Friesula Speg. in An. Soc. cienc. argent. **9**: 284. 1880 (and see *in* Rev. mycol. **2**: 213. 1880; **4**: *pl. 28 f. 3.* 1882). — ETYMOLOGY: E. M. Fries. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Friesula platensis* Speg. = *Skepperia platensis* (Speg.) Pat.—For this species, compare Singer (*in* Lilloa **23**: 153-154. 1950).

Fungoidaster Mich., Nov. Pl. Gen. 200. 1729 (pre-Linnean name). — A varied assortment of fungi belonging to several non-related genera. The first species became the genus *Ugola* Adans. ("Agaricaceae"), q.v.; the second is a species of *Leotia* [Hill] Fr.; etc. The fifth represents *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. ex Fr.) Pers. For this reason *Fungoidaster* is sometimes cited as a synonym of *Craterellus* Pers. (or "Fries"). See under *Trombetta* Adans. ex O.K. and see also quotation under *Craterellus* Pers.

Galzinia Bourd. *in* C.R. Ass. franç. Avanc. Sci. (Rouen 1921) **45**: 577. 1922. — ETYMOLOGY: A. Galzin. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Galzinia pedicellata* Bourd.

Gloeoasterostroma J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **7**: 75. 1938. — ETYMOLOGY: γλοιός, sticky; the genus *Asterostroma*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Gloeoasterostroma sordidum* J. Rick.

Gloeocephala.—See *Gloiocephala.*

Gloeocystidiellum Donk *in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 156. 1931. — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Gloeocystidium*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Gloeocystidium porosum* (Berk. & C.) Wakef.—See for this species Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 300-302. 1943). — SCOPE. A name introduced for *Gloeocystidium* P. Karst. as misapplied by Von Höhnel & Litschauer and subsequent authors. — VALID PUBLICATION. By a (Latin) description, rather than by a reference to the misapplied name.

Gloeocystidium P. Karst.—See "Hydnaceae".

Gloeopeniophora Höhn. & L. *in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **116**: 815. 1907. — ETYMOLOGY: γλοιός, sticky; the genus *Peniophora*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Peniophora incarnata* (Pers. ex Fr.) Cooke. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Peniogloeocystidium*": W. Brinkm. *in* Bot. Z. **67** (2. Abt.): 256. 1909.—Evidently an unintentional error; in the same paper (*op. cit.* p. 230) the correct form '*Gloeopeniophora*' is used for the same species.

Gloeopeniophorella J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **3**: 47, 173. 1934. — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Gloeopeniophora*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Gloeopeniophorella rubro-flava* J. Rick.

Gloeostereum S. Ito & S. Imai *in* Trans. Sapporo nat. Hist. Soc. **13**: 11. 1933. — ETYMOLOGY: γλοιός, sticky; the genus *Stereum*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Gloeostereum incarnatum* S. Ito & S. Imai. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Glocostereum*": J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **9**: 42. 1940.

Gloeotulasnella Höhn. & L. *ex* Höhn. & L. *in* Wiesner-Festschr. 57. 1908.— ETYMOLOGY: γλοιός, sticky; the genus *Tulasnella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Tulasnella cystidiophora* Höhn. & L. — PROTONYM:

Gloeotulasnella Höhn. & L. *in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **115**: 1557. 1906.—Nomen provisorium, see below. — VALID PUBLICATION, SCOPE, & TYPIFICATION. The following quotation, copied from Rogers, has been divided into four numbered parts in order to correlate some remarks induced by his statements:

> "[1] The publication of *Gloeotulasnella* is somewhat irregular. In discussing the species *cystidiophora* Von Höhnel & Litschauer [*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **115**: 1557. 1906] have written, 'Er stellt eigentlich eine neue, der Gattung *Gloeocystidium* homologe Gattung dar, die *Gloeotulasnella* genannt werden konnte.' Immediately following this, however, the species is noted as *'Tulasnella* (*Gloeotulasnella*) *cystidiophora* v. H. et L., n. sp.' and on the next page as *'Tulasnella cystidiophora.'* [2] In the Österreichischen Corticieen (Wiesner-Festschrift 57) *Gloeotulasnella* is separated from *Tulasnella* in the key to the genera; on a later page is listed *'Gloeotulasnella hyalina* v. H. et L., n. sp.'—without description. [3] When *hyalina* actually is described [*in* S.B. **117**: 1114. 1908], *Gloeotulasnella* again is given in parentheses, as a subgenus; but *cystidiophora* is mentioned as *Gloeotulasnella.* Legally, then, *Gloeotulasnella* was published by Von Höhnel & Litschauer only as a subgenus, [4] and was raised to full generic rank by Bourdot & Galzin, with the publication of *traumatica* in 1909; this view is held by some authors who later refer to the first two species. The intent seems to have been to publish the genus with the publication of *cystidiophora;* this is here taken to be the fact."—Rogers (*in* Ann. mycol. **31**: 194-195. 1935).

Ad 1. Thus the first published appearance of the name *Gloeotulasnella* amounts to the introduction of a nomen provisorium; in any case it was not definitely accepted by the publishing authors as a generic name. — Ad 2. The name as it appears in the "Wiesner-Festschrift", is without any doubt, validly published as a generic one. It was definitely accepted on that occasion and accompanied by a description (in a key) differentiating it from *Tulasnella*; no reference to the former publication was added. One could advocate the view that it was introduced as a monotypic genus with *G. hyalina* Höhn. & L. as the only species. However, it should be remembered that the authors on this occasion presented an "Uebersichts-Tabelle der *europäischen* Corticeen-Gattungen" (italics are mine) and that the species enumeration following (which contains as an entry *G. hyalina*) deals only with *Austrian* fungi; therefore, *Tulasnella cystidiophora* was not mentioned because it was known at that time only from Finland. Thus, when *Gloeotulasnella* was validly published, the genus covered two species, an unmentioned one here regarded as the type (*T. cystidiophora*), and an other one (*G. hyalina*), listed. The selection of *Tulasnella cystidiophora* is in full agreement with Rogers's and of Martin's choice [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 19. 1944]. — Ad 3. From the preceding lines it will be clear that I cannot concur with Rogers's conclusion that "legally" *Gloeotulasnella* was published by Von Höhnel & Litschauer only as a subgenus: it was validly published as a generic name in the "Wiesner-Festschrift" in 1908. In 1906 it was published as a generic nomen provisorium, while it may be assumed that in 1908 (S.B.) it was used as an alternative generic name for a part of *Tulasnella.* I doubt whether it will ever be possible to explain the facts in such a manner that *'Gloeotulasnella'* could be taken as having been published by Von Höhnel & Litschauer as a subgeneric name. — Ad 4. I am afraid that I can not agree with the statement that the 'subgenus' was raised to full generic rank by Bourdot & Galzin in 1909. These authors (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **25**: 32. 1909) positively deal with a "Sous genre *Gloeotulasnella* v. Höhn. & L." with "Caractères du G[enre] *Tulasnella,* avec des gloeocystides", although the one species (reported from France) was named "*G. traumatica* nov. sp.", a not uncommon procedure in such cases in France.

Gloiocephala Mass. *in* Grevillea **21**: 33. 1892. — ETYMOLOGY: γλοιός, sticky; κεφαλή, head. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species and by original designation): *Gloiocephala epiphylla* Mass.—For a discussion and a revised description of this species, see Singer (*in* Rev. Mycol. **17**: 161-164. 1952). — REMARK. There is no reason to admit in addition "*Gloiocephala* Petch" (*in* Ann. bot. Gdns Peradeniya **6**: 206. 1917) as was done by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 39. 1953): what Petch did was simply to describe *Gloiocephala zeylanica* Petch as a new species of Massee's genus. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Gloeo-*

cephala"; P. Henn. *in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1**): 131. 1898. — HOMONYM. *Gliocephalis* Matruchot (1899) is not to be regarded as a homonym?

Gloiothele Bres.—See "Polyporaceae".

Grammothele Berk. & C.—See "Polyporaceae".

Grandinella.—See *Grandiniella*.

Grandiniella P. Karst. *in* Hedwigia **34**: 8. 1895; Krit. Öfvers. Finl. Basidsv. Tillägg 3: 24. 1898 (= *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **62**: 88. 1903). — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Grandinia*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Grandiniella livescens* P. Karst.—Apparently not *Peniophora livescens* (P. Karst.) Bres. [*Corticium alutaceum* (Schrad.) var. *livescens* P. Karst. in herb. Bres.]. Judging from the description, and the correction of the latter furnished by the author shortly afterwards (Karsten *in* Hedwigia **35**: 45. 1896), *Grandiniella livescens* may belong to *Odontia hydnoides* (Cooke & Mass. apud Cooke) Höhn. — SCOPE. Introduced with two species. — TYPIFICATION. The second species "*Grandiniella mucida* (Fr.)" was mentioned only casually at the end of a lengthy description of *G. livescens;* the latter species may safely be regarded as the type species. It was also the choice of Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 346. 1931) and W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 41. 1953). — REMARK & VARIANT SPELLING. W. B. Cooke (*l.c.*) separately listed a genus, "*Grandinella* [!] Karst. Bidr. Finl. Nat. Folk **62**: 88. 1903", also with "*G. livescens* Karst." as the type species. There is no room for doubt that Karsten (*l.c.*, 1898, reprint, = *l.c.*, 1903) dealt with the same genus he described already in 1895. — TYPONYM. If *G. livescens* were to be conspecific with *Odontia hydnoides*, then *Scopuloides* (Mass.) Höhn. & L. (1908; "Thelephoraceae") would be a typonym.

Grandinioides Banker *in* Mem. Torrey bot. Cl. **12**: 179. 1906. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Grandinia*; *ἶδος*, appearance. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Hydnum flavum* (Sw. ex Fr.) Berk. — TYPONYMS: *Hirneola* Fr. (1825; not *Hirneola* Fr., 1848), and *Mycobonia* Pat. (1894). Compare also *Bonia* Pat.

Gymnoderma Humb. *ex* Steud., Nom. bot. Pl. crypt. 190. 1824. — ETYMOLOGY: *γυμνός*, naked; *δέρμα*, skin. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Gymnoderma sinuatum* Humb. ("*sinuata*").—The identity of this fungus has as yet not been established: it might be an abnormal or/and sterile growth form of some polypore; it was found growing in a mine. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Gymnoderma* Humb., Fl. friberg. Spec. 109. 1793. —Introduced with one species, *Gymnoderma sinuatum*. — VALID PUBLICATION. Listed by Steudel (*l.c.*) as "*Gymnoderma*. Humb. (Fungus.) / *sinuata*. Humb. frbg. †" Since Steudel distinguished between what we would now call "correct names" and synonyms, his listing of the names (generic and specific) as of the former category renders them validly published, the reference to the obligate description being given as an implicit one in the form of the author's citation (cf. Stockholm Code, 1952, Art. 48 and its last Example). — REMARK. The free surface of the fungus was described as "laevissima" and the generic name was recently listed as belonging to the "Thelephoraceae" by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 42. 1953).

Helotium Tode ex Leman.—See "Agaricaceae".

Helotium Fr.—See *Helotium* Tode ex Leman.

Heptasporium Bref., Unters. Gesamtgeb. Mycol. **14**: 167. 1908. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἑπτα*, seven; *σπορά*, seed. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Heptasporium gracile* Bref.—Rogers (*in* Mycologia **36**: 89. 1944) placed this species, with doubt as a synonym under *Odontia brinkmanni* Bres. ["*Trechispora*" *brinkmanni* (Bres.) D. P. Rog. & Jacks.]. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Heptosporium*"; Donk *in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 137, 199. 1931.—An unintentional error.

Heringia Schw. *ex* Berk. & C. *in* J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia II **2**: 279. 1853 (in synonymy). — A not validly published name, mentioned as a synonym as follows:

> 15. *Hypolyssus Montagnei* Berk. in Hook. Lond. Journ. vol. 1. p. 139, tab. vi. fig. 1. *Heringia*, nov. gen. Schwein. MSS.
>
> "On dead twigs, etc.; Surinam."—Berkeley & Curtis (*l.c.*).
>
> "Dr Schweinitz had evidently intended to commemorate [Dr Hering] by naming for him the genus since published by

Berkeley under the name of *Hypolyssus*. (See Exot. Fung. No. 15.) *Heringia* is now devoted by Agardh to a genus of Algae."—Berkeley & Curtis (*in* J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia II **3**: 205. 1856).

A few later registrations, such as by Patouillard (Essai taxon. Hym. 132. 1900), are also mere listings of the name as a synonym. — Not *Heringia* J. Agardh (1842; Sphaerococcaceae, Rhodophyta). — For other generic names given to this fungus, see *Podostrombium* Kunze (according to Rogers *in* Farlowia **4**: 27. 1950, *Heringia* is perhaps based on the same collection as *Podostrombium*), *Hypolyssus* "Berk.", *Perona* "Fr.", and *Caripia* O.K.

[*Heterobasidium* Mass. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **25**: 127. 1889. — Type species (only original species): *Heterobasidium chlorascens* Mass.—Apparently not a basidiomycete. Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **1**: 197. 1914) reports on it as follows: "My own study of the type of *Heterobasidium chlorascens* Massee, which is the species of the genus, failed to locate any basidia whatever." According to Lloyd [Myths Mycol. (*in* Mycol. Writ. **5**:) 15. 1917], Burt found it to be based on some sterile stereum strands on which a little peziza was growing. The basidia were drawn from Massee's imagination. — Not *Heterobasidion* Bref. ("Polyporaceae").]

Hirneola Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 93. 1825. — Etymology: hirneola, small jug. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Peziza flava* Sw. ex Fr.—A portion of Swartz's type is preserved in Thungberg's herbarium at Uppsala. It is labelled "*Peziza flava* / Dr. Swartz" and represents the species as now understood. — Scope. In the original description of the genus no species were mentioned, but the author referred to a "genus inquir." in his Syst. mycol. **2** (1): 161. 1822. This 'genus' was based, without giving it a name at that time, on only one species, *Peziza flava* Sw. ex Fr. It was pointed out by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdn Buitenzorg III **17**: 170. 1941) that Fries's later use of another name *Hirneola*, q.v. (Auriculariaceae) has nothing to do with this one. — Remark. For details on a (rejected) proposal to conserve the name of the auriculariaceous genus *Hirneola* Fr. (1848) against the present name *Hirneola* and against *Laschia* Fr., see Auriculariaceae. — Homonym: *Hirneola* Fr. (1848; Auriculariaceae) and *Hirneola* Velen. (1939; "Agaricaceae"). — Typonyms: *Mycobonia* Pat. (1894) and *Grandinioides* Banker (1906). — Nomen rejiciendum. See under *Mycobonia*.

Hydnellum P. Karst. (1896, not 1879). — See "Hydnaceae".

Hydrabasidium Parker-Rhodes *in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **37**: 325, 338. 1954 (nomen nudum). — The author regarded *Ceratobasidium* D. P. Rog., q.v., a good genus except for its type species which he excluded as only a form of *Prototremella* [= *Gloeotulasnella*] *calospora* Boud. with "aseptate basidia" [?]. For the remainder of the genus he introduced the name *Hydrabasidium* with *Corticium atratum* Bres. as its type species. The latter is not an original species of *Ceratobasidium*. For a redescription of it, see Wakefield [*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **35**: 64 *f.* 36. 1952; as *Ceratobasidium atratum* (Bres.) B. P. Rog. ex G. W. Mart.]. — No descriptive matter in Latin was supplied.

Hymenochaete Lév. *in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) III **5**: 130. 1846. — Etymology: ὑμήν, —ένος, membrane; χαίτη, hair. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Stereum tabacinum* (Sow. ex Fr.) Fr. — Isonym: *Leptochaete* Lév. (1846), q.v. — Scope. Introduced with 20 species transferred from *Stereum* Fr., q.v. The first is *Thelephora* (*Mesopus*) *undulata* Fr. (Elench. **1**: 164. 1828; with hair-like cystidia instead of setae, the latter bodies being the leading character of the genus), the second, *Thelephora* (*Mesopus*) *speciosa* Fr. — Typification. The first species does not fall well within the limits of the genus as characterized by Léveillé, and certainly not as now delimited; the second is extra-European; both are stipitate, a condition not typical for the rest of the numerous included species. — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) suggested *Stereum tabacinum*. — Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 172. 1941) preferred *Stereum rubiginosum* (Dicks. ["Schrad."] ex Fr.) Fr., in case the generic name would be adopted for conservation. — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 47. 1953) listed *Hymenochaete* Lév. twice, once with *Stereum rubiginosum* and once with *Thelephora undulata*, perhaps to make good that the first species had not previously been indicated as the type. — Remark. Donk (*l.c.*, 1941) proposed *Hymenochaete* for conservation against *Stereum* Fr. 1825 (not of Fries's subsequent works from and after 1835). He withdrew this suggestion later on after having

accepted *Stereum* Pers. ex S. F. Gray (1821) as validly published (Donk *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 98-99. 1949). For another proposal see below. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Hymmochaete*"; Lév., Cons. mycol. 108. 1846; *in* Dict. univ. Hist. nat. **8**: 487. 1846.—An error. See under *Leptochaete*. — HOMONYM: *Hymenochaeta* P. Beauv. apud Lestib. (1819; Cyperaceae; nomen rejiciendum), also written *Hymenochaete* by C. Nees (*in* Linnaea **9**: 293. 1834). — NOMEN CONSERVANDUM (proposed). Donk (*l.c.*, 1941) proposed *Hymenochaete* Lév. for conservation against *Hymenochaeta* P. Beauv. (1819; Cyperaceae), a name intentionally modified by C. G. Nees von Esenbeck into *Hymenochaete* before Léveillé's name was published. At non-conservation the correct name for the genus would become *Leptochaete* Lév. (1846) an earlier homonym of *Leptochaete* Borzi ex Bornet & Flahault (1886), a substantial genus of Cyanophyta, which would thus find trouble in becoming a nomen conservandum, which it certainly deserves. The cyperaceous genus is not maintained to-day and is already a nomen rejiciendum, and phanerogamists will apparently not object. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 450. 1949; **4**: 27. 1950) thought that the proposal should be rejected; he considered Nees's variant spelling an "inadvertent misspelling" which, he said, does not interfere with the use of *Hymenochaete* Lév. I have already pointed out that this opinion is untenable (Donk, Summ. Prop. 9. 1950). In 1834 Nees used the generic name three times unabbreviated, (i) *in* Linnaea (**9**: 293) and (ii) *in* Wight, Contr. Bot. India (pp. 71, 110); in both publications with an accompanying description; in all three instances he wrote the name of the cyperaceous genus with —e! At the same time he coined in the same family the new names *Malacochaete* and *Asterochaete*, with —e! Thus, I am afraid that not everybody will be disposed to adhere to Rogers's opinion. I hope to have presented the "evidence to the contrary" which he required. It is quite probable that *Hymenochaeta* (with —a) and *Hymenochaete* Lév. must be considered homonyms. Although there is a difference in termination, Recommendation 75A makes the gender of the two names the same (feminine), although *Hymenochaete* Lév. is often used as neuter. See also, for the general side of such questions, Furtado (*in* Gdns' Bull., Singapore **12**: 353-356. 1949). Although Art. 75 compels us to treat *Hymenochaete* C. Nees and *Hymenochaeta* P. Beauv. as "variants" of the same name this does not mean that *Hymenochaete* C. Nees would not have the status of a validly published name! The fact that the Code does not promote certain alterations of names does not mean that such alterations when deliberately made would not be validly published! As I see it, there is no escape from the conclusion that the cyperaceous name with the ending on —e is an earlier homonym of *Hymenochaete* Lév. The rejection by ballot by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953) is apparently due to Rogers's conclusion already mentioned above. Since *Hymenochaete* C. Nees does prevent the correct use of *Hymenochaete* Lév., I believe, that the latter name deserves another trial to become a conserved one.

Hymenochaetella P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 428. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Hymenochaete*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Hymenochaetella arida* P. Karst. —The two species included by Karsten in the genus are now considered conspecific: compare Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **5**: 340. 1918). — SCOPE. Introduced for two species, *Hymenochaetella arida* and *H. laxa* P. Karst. — TYPIFICATION. The first species has been indicated by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 47. 1953).

Hymenogloea Pat., Essai taxon. Hym. 146. 1900. — ETYMOLOGY: *ὑμήν, -ένος*, membrane; *γλοιός*, sticky. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Stereum riofrioi* Pat.—I believe that there is a good chance that this species is either identical or closely related to *Craterellus papyraceus* Berk. & C. A note by Patouillard in his herbarium and accompanying the type specimen of *S. riofrioi* runs: "Parait très voisin de *Craterellus papyraceus* Bk. qui a le stipe roux et l'hyménium ocre; celui ci doit égalt. être du genre *Hymenogloea*." More recently Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 343. 1951) reduced Patouillard's species to a straight synonym of *C. papyraceus*. — TYPONYM. If the conspecificity of the two species mentioned should prove to be correct, then *Libellus* Lloyd (1913), q.v., would be a typonym.

Hymenogramme Berk. & Mont.—See "Polyporaceae".

Hyphasma Rebent. ex Steudel.—See Deuteromycetes.

Hyphoderma Wallr., Fl. crypt. Germ. **2**: 576. 1833. — Etymology: *ὑφή*, web; *δέρμα*, skin. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Hyphoderma spiculosum* Wallr. = *Peniophora setigera* (Fr.) Höhn. & L. — Scope. The original members of this genus were distributed over two sections: (i) "† crustacea ...", including six resupinate species with prominent cystidia, belonging to *Peniophora* Cooke *sensu lato* (a later typonym of *Corticium* S. F. Gray non Fr.), and (ii) "†† thallodea ...", covering approximately, the whole European scale of *Thelephora* Ehrh. ex Fr. emend. Burt (1914), with two species, of which *Hyphoderma lintaceum* Wallr. is a real storehouse consisting itself of several species generally recognized as quite distinct. (A third species was added to the second section with a point of interrogation.) — Typification. The two most eligible species are the 'types' of the sections; of these, the most prominent members, are *Hyphoderma spiculosum* and *Hyphoderma lintaceum*, the latter being more specifically identified by Wallroth himself with "*Thelephora laciniata* Fr. El." = *Thelephora terrestris* Ehrh. ex Fr. (Wallroth's next species) of modern authors. Of these two species, Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 140-141. 1949) selected the first, mainly in view of considerations related with its specific epithet, the generic name (and its German equivalent), and some elements in the generic description. — Remark. See also "Remark" under *Corticium* Fr. (non S. F. Gray). — Homonym: *Hyphoderma* Fr. (1849; Moniliaceae, Deuteromycetes). — Typonyms: *Kneiffia* Fr. (1836) and its four isonyms, *Kneiffiella* Underw. (1897) and *Kneiffiella* P. Henn. (1898) (both preoccupied), *Neokneiffia* Sacc. (1898), and *Pycnodon* Underw. (1898).

Hypochnella J. Schroet. *in* Cohn, Krypt-Fl. Schles. **3** (1): 420. 1888. — Etymology: diminutive of *Hypochnus*. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Hypochnella violacea* (Auersw.) ex J. Schroet.

Hypochnopsis P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 442. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — Etymology: the genus *Hypochnus*; *ὄψις*, appearance. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Hypochnus mustialaensis* P. Karst.—For information concerning this species see Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 277. 1943), who called it *Coniophora mustialaensis* (P. Karst.) Mass. For a redescription of that fungus see Wakefield (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **35**: 43. 1952). Previously Karsten's species was identified by Bresadola (*in* Atti Accad. Agiati III **3**: 97. 1897) with *Odontia* (= *Caldesiella*) *viridis* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Quél. and by Bourdot & Galzin (Hym. France 472. 1928) with a form of the latter species. Later on Bresadola (*in* Ann. mycol. **9**: 426. 1911) changed his mind and identified Karsten's species with *Odontia mutabilis* (Pers.) Bres. = *Grandinia mutabilis* (Pers.) Bourd. & G. — Scope. Introduced with three species in this order: (1) *Hypochnus mustialaensis*, (2) *Lyomyces caerulescens* P. Karst. = *Corticium atrovirens* Fr., and (3) *Hypochnopsis fuscata* P. Karst., which is according to Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **3**: 213. 1916) identical with *Hypochnus umbrinus* (Fr.) Fr. sensu Burt = *Tomentella umbrina* (Fr.) Litsch. — Typification. W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 48. 1953) indicated the first species as the type. — Remark. When "*Hypochnopsis ochroleuca* n. sp." was published by F. Noack (*in* Bol. Inst. agron. São Paulo em Campinas **9**: 80. 1898), its author neither made clear whether or not he had introduced a new generic name nor did he explicitly refer to *Hypochnopsis* P. Karst. I assume that he had the latter name in mind. — Typonym. *Amaurodon* J. Schroet. (1888).—"*Amaurodon viridis* sensu Schroet. ... is probably [*Coniophora mustialaensis*] rather than [*Caldesiella viridis* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Pat.]"—Rogers & Jackson (*l.c.*).

Hypochnus Fr. *ex* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: xlv, 450. Jan. 1, 1821. [18]) — Etymology: *ὑπο*, under; *χνόος*, fine down. Gender: m.

Literature: Donk, Rev. niederl. Homob.-Aphyll. **2**: 27. 1933; *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 188-192. 1941; **18**: 152-153. 1949; *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 438-439. 1954. — Nomenclature Committee of the British Mycological Society *in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **23**: 224-226. 1939. — Rogers *in* Mycologia **31**: 297-307. 1939.

Type species (selected): *Hypochnus ferrugineus* (Pers.) ex Fr.—This name has been applied to the species which is now often called *Tomentella subferruginea* (Burt) Donk = *T. pallidofulva* (Peck) Litsch. The Persoonian type is a different species: see under *Tomentella* Pat.

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[18]) In the following lines this genus *Hypochnus* Fr. ex Fr. will be indicated as *Hypochnus* I and the lichen genus *Hypochnus* Fr. ex Ehrenb. 1820, as *Hypochnus* II.

DEVALIDATED NAME: *Hypochnus* Fr., Obs. mycol. **2**: 278. 1818.[19])—Introduced with the following description:

> "Pileus pagina superiori adnatus submembranaceus, subtus et totus fere e tomento contextus, 1. e pulvere in globulos villosiusculos conglomerato compositus."—Fries (Obs. mycol. **2**: 278. 1818).

The species treated are a diverse lot, viz., *Hypochnus serus* (Pers.) Fr. ("*sereus*"), first species, *H. coeruleus* (Schrad.) Fr., *H. fumosus* Fr., *H. fuscus* (Pers. "?") Fr., *H. ferrugineus* (Pers.) Fr., *H. aureus* Fr., *H. helvolus* Fr., *H. isabellinus* Fr., and *H. olivaceus* Fr., in this order; *H. aureus* ("var.") and *H. isabellinus* are illustrated (*op. cit. pl. 6 fs. 4, 3*). All are Swedish species and it is in no way indicated that the genus is conceived to include also some tropical species, such as those (which afterwards turned out to be lichens) described a few years later by Ehrenberg also under the name of *Hypochnus* (II). Thus, it appears not at all likely that *Hypochnus* I (the name we are now dealing with) originally included *Hypochnus* II. Clearly, there is not the slightest reason to typify the name, as originally published, rather by one of these tropical species than by one of the Swedish.

Later on Fries referred the species of *Hypochnus* I (1818) almost categorically to *Thelephora* Ehrh. ex Fr., as will be shown below; and retained the name for a genus of lichens, *Hypochnus* II, species of which had been in the meantime described by Ehrenberg. Still later on, when he became convinced of the fact that *Hypochnus* II represented a lichen group, he dropped it, to return to *Hypochnus* I, first as a distinct genus and afterwards as a subgenus of *Corticium* Fr.

VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. Donk (*op. cit.*, 1949, p. 153) thought that the first valid republication of *Hypochnus* I should, perhaps, be ascribed to Wallroth (Fl. crypt. Germ. **2**: 309. 1833). However, it appeared that the present name was already validly re-published before by Fries himself, in the *first* volume of his "Systema", where one will find in the "Introductio" that Fries accepted the genus, but merely listed it ("*Hypochnus.* Fr."). Yet, this constitutes the first valid re-publication of the generic name, the reference to the obligate description being present, although it is an implicit one in the form of the author's citation (cf. Stockholm Code, 1952, Art. 48 and its last Example). This implies that the scope of the genus in 1821 is the original one of 1818. Moreover, one will find the following note in an observation to "*Thelephora* XII. C. *Himantia.* Fries":

> "HYPOCHNOS (Theleph. villosas, sporidiis in glomerulis collectis 1. floccis inspersis) vero inter Hyphomycetes hymeninos *explanatos* (Pileatis analogos), eodem modo ac Isariam sub Hyph. hymen. *clavatos*, locamus."—Fries (Syst. mycol. **1**: 450. 1821).

No species were mentioned by name. We have now to established beyond reasonable doubt that *Hypochnus* I (whether or not including *Hypochnus* II) was meant in 1821 and not *Hypochnus* II only. Already a comparison of the two descriptions, of 1818 and 1821, would seem sufficient. Of the nine original species of 1818 none were included in this, the first, volume of the "Systema", except *Hypochnus fuscus* which was treated as *Thelephora fusca* (Pers.) ex Fr. (p. 451). However, several of the original species reappear in Fries's "Elenchus", 1828, under *Thelephora*: compare under *Th. olivacea* Fr. (**1**: 197; "*Hypochnus olivaceus* Fries Obs. . . ." is mentioned as a juvenile state of this [new?] species); *Th. ferruginea* (Pers.) ex Fr. (**1**: 198; "*Hypochnus ferrugineus.* Fr. Obs. . . ." is mentioned in synonymy); *Th. coerulea* (Schrad.) ex Fr. (**1**: 202); and *Th. bombycina* Sommerf. ex Fr. (**1**: 211; "*Hypochnus serus.* Obs. . . ." is mentioned in synonymy). Three species (*H. fumosus, H. helvolus,* and *H. isabellinus*) seem not to be included at all in the whole of the "Systema" (1821-32), while *H. aureus* will be found under *Hypochnus* II [Fries, Syst. mycol. **3** (2): 289. 1832].

[19]) Sometimes a second edition, of 1824, is mentioned of Fries's "Observationes mycologicae". I could never get hold of a copy of it and have once stated it did not exist. However, afterwards, Rogers (*l.c.*) located two copies in the U.S.A. "The extra ordinary thing [of this 'Editio nova'] is that apparently all that is new about the edition is the titlepage; for the pages of the text are minutely identical—not as they would be if the first edition had been closely followed in setting up the second, but as they would be when printed from the same individual types." This 'edition' is not taken into consideration in the next lines.

The treatment of these original species of *Hypochnus* I under *Thelephora* in 1828 can be easily explained if one remembers that in 1825 Fries had taken up *Hypochnus* II and thus had to provide for a place for these species. Obviously he decided to abandon *Hypochnus* I in 1825! In any case *Hypochnus* Fr. ex Fr. 1821 is evidently to be typified by one of the original Swedish species.

Emendations. [20]) Wallroth's emendation (*l.c.*) started from the genus as originally introduced. It combined an important part of *Hypochnus* I (1818), with additions from *Athelia* Pers., q.v. Among the contents we encounter *H. "sereus"* (Wallroth's first species), *H. ferrugineus,* and *H. coeruleus* of Fries's original species.

After Fries had abandoned the present genus in favour of *Hypochnus* II, he took it up again a considerable time later, first reintroducing it as a genus (Fries, Summa Veg. Scand. **2**: 336. 1849) and later on as *Corticium* subgen. *Hypochnus* (Fr. ex Fr.) Fr. (Hym. europ. 659. 1874), with the exclusion of the lichen element, *Hypochnus* II: *"Hypochni* extra-europaei (*H. rubrocinctus* etc.) excludendi, quum e recentioribus observationibus sint Lichenes; species vero europaeae tam multis formis mediis cum *Corticiis* confluunt, ut in praesente conjungere coactus sim." Several of his original (Swedish) species are found back among the contents of this revived group, for instance, *Hypochnus serus* (with *Th. bombycina* as a synonym; first species) and *H. ferrugineus,* but not *H. fuscus.*

Being back in circulation the group was soon to be taken up and later on emended, first by Karsten [*in* Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9): 23. 1881; *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: xvi, 162. 1882], then by Patouillard (Hym. Eur. 152. 1887). The first author restricted the group to species with "sporerna vanl. runda, taggiga eller vårtfulla, bruna eller brunaktiga" (quoted from the more lengthy description of 1882), retaining, for instance, *H. fuscus* and *H. ferrugineus* [21]); the second author, to species with "spores ovoides, lisses, incolores", retaining, for instance *"H. serus, H. sambuci . . .."* [22]) Both emendations enjoyed a stubborn, though rather obscure, life and have not even quite died out this very moment; the confusion was augmented by the fact that the broad Friesian delimitation of 1874 was retained by Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **6**: 653. 1888). The most authorative supporters of Karsten's emendation were Bresadola (Hym. hung. Kmet. *in* Atti. Accad. Agiati III **3**: 114. 1897; *in* Ann. mycol. **1**: 106. 1903), Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **3**: 203. 1916), Rea (Brit. Bas. 654. 1922), and Killermann (*in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam., 2. Aufl., **6**: 133. 1928); and of Patouillard's and Schroeter's emendation, Schroeter [*in* Cohn, Krypt.-Fl. Schles. **3** (1): 415-419. 1888], and Hennings [*in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1**): 116. 1898]. For Karsten's emendation the name *Tomentella* Pat. is now almost universally used, while Patouillard's emendation is hardly maintained at all, its species being returned to *Corticium* and other genera.

Typification. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 343. 1931) suggested *H. ferrugineus* (Pers.) Fr. as the type species of *"Hypochnus* Fr. Obs. Myc. **2**: 278. 1818; em. Bres. Ann. Myc. **1**: 105 [= 106]. 1903" = *Hypochnus* I emend. P. Karst.

Maire (*in* Intern. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3. Ausg., 123. 1935) selected *"H. serus* (Pers. Myc. Eur. I. 151, sub *Thelephora,* ex Fr. Obs.

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[20]) *Hypochnus* as used by Bonorden (Handb. allg. Mykol. 158. 1851) is technically rather a misapplication of *Hypochnus* II than of *Hypochnus* I: "G. *Hypochnus* Fries. Epicrisis p. 569. Fries beschränkt diese Gattung auf 5 tropische und eine europäische Art, *H. aureus,* und gibt von der Gattung folgenden Character an: .... [Ich werde] zeigen, dass es ausser *H. aureus* in Deutschland viele *Hypochnus*arten gibt . . .." Bonorden proceeded to enumerate 17 species which are now distributed over several genera (as are Fries's original species).

[21]) In 1881 Karsten enumerated under *"Hypochnus* Fr.": "1. *H. olivaceus* Fr. — 2. *H. fuscus* Karst. — 3. *H. crustaceus* (Schum.). — 4. *H. argillaceus* Karst." The spores were described as "aculeatae". In his fuller treatment next year the species are: "1. *H. ferrugineus* (Pers.) Fr. . . . 2. *H. puniceus* (Alb. & Schw.) Fr. . . . 3. *H. crustaceus* (Schum.) Karst. . . . 4. *H. subfuscus* Karst. . . . 5. *H. fuscus* (Pers.) Karst. . . . 6. *H. mucidulus* Karst. (N. sp.). . . . 7. *H. argillaceus* Karst. . . . 8. *H. laxus* (Fr.) Karst. . . ." — *"Hypochnus* Fr. em. Karst. Bidr. Finl. Nat. Folk **25**: 312 [= 15, 319]. 1876" of W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 48. 1953) is not an *emendation* of Karsten's.

[22]) Patouillard, too, ascribed the generic name of his emendation to Fries: *"Hypochnus* (Fr.)". J. Schroeter's emendation of the next year is essentially identical; however, he called it *"Hypochnus.* Ehrenberg. Fries 1829 [= 1832]", that is, *Hypochnus* II!

Myc. II. 178, sub *Hypochno*) Karst. Mycol. Fenn. II. 320" for "*Hypochnus* Fr. Syst. Mycol. III. (1829) 289, emend. Schröt. Pilz. Schles. I. (1889) 415"[23]) = *Hypochnus* I emend. Pat. That species, in Fries's interpretation, is identical with *Thelephora bombycina* Sommerf. ex Fr. = *Corticium bombycinum* (Sommerf. ex Fr.) Fr., as indicated by Fries himself (cf. Elench. **1**: 211. 1828; Summa. Veg. Scand. **2**: 336. 1849); this is now generally accepted. Thus it is different from the original *Thelephora sera* Pers., which is now called "*Corticium*" *sambuci* (Pers. ex Pers.) Fr. or "*Peniophora*" *sambuci* (Pers. ex Pers.) Burt. Considering that the species was designated for Schroeter's emendation, one would conclude that Maire wanted to select as the type species *Corticium bombycinum* which is among Schroeter's species as "*Hypochnus serus* (Persoon ... *Th. bombycina* Sommerfelt, *Hypochnus s.* Fries)". Compare also Von Höhnel & Litschauer (*in* Ann. mycol. **4**: 289. 1906).

Rogers (*op. cit.* p. 299) selected as the type species of *Hypochnus* emend. P. Karst. the only species (according to Rogers) of Fries's original lot retained by Karsten and, in addition, the latter author's first species: *H. olivaceus*. This is a representative of *Coniophora* DC. ex Mérat, or, rather, of *Coniophorella* P. Karst., both genera with coloured, but smooth, spores. To Rogers, this made Karsten's emendation synonymous with *Coniophora*. The following objections may be raised against this procedure. First, it is fair to assume that Karsten made a slip when mentioning *H. olivaceus* under *Hypochnus*, a slip he corrected himself as soon as the next year by treating the fungus under *Coniophora* (cf. Karsten *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: 162. 1882) and later on making it the only species of a new genus, *Coniophorella* P. Karst. (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 438. 1889). Compare also Fries (Summa. Veg. Scand. **2**: 337. 1849): "*H. olivaceus*. . . . Affin. *Conioph. aridae*!" This species certainly does not agree with Karsten's generic description as to the most important point, the roughened spores! Secondly, as demonstrated above, the species has been excluded before it was chosen and thus its selection conflicts with the "residue-method". All this made *H. olivaceus* a non-eligible species long before it was selected by Rogers. Thirdly, *H. olivaceus* is not really the only species of Fries's of 1818 included by Karsten: there are other ones, *H. fuscus* (see below) and *H. ferrugineus!*

Donk (*op. cit.*, 1941, p. 189) selected another species common to the original genus and Karsten's emendation: *Hypochnus fuscus* (Pers.) Fr. = *Tomentella fusca* (Pers. ex Fr.) J. Schroet.[24]) It was not realized at that time that Fries himself had already excluded this species a few years after the foundation of the genus and when he still maintained it, as already indicated above. This reduces considerably its claim to eligibility, although its description by Fries in 1818 compares favourably with the generic one ("... totus e tomento contextus ... apparet").

Thus, it appears that at least four species, all of them original ones of 1818 and 1821, have been selected; in chronological order they are: *H. ferrugineus* (a species of *Tomentella* Pat.), *H. serus* (= "*Corticium*" *bombycium*), *H. olivaceus* (a species of *Coniophorella*), and *H. fuscus* (another species of *Tomentella* Pat.). I now suggest the retention of the first choice of a species which belongs to the first emendation that separated *H. serus* generically from the rough- and brown-spored species (which was done by Karsten). Although Karsten did not mention it when

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[23]) *Thelephora sera* was first published in 1801 (Persoon, Syn. Fung. 580). — "*Hypochnus* Fr. Syst. Mycol. III. 289 (1829 [= 1832])" refers to an application of *Hypochnus* II rather than to *Hypochnus* I! — Karst. Mycol. Fenn. 'II' is an error for 'III.' — The combination *Hypochnus serus* ("*sereus*") was already re-published, after the starting-point date, by Wallroth (*l.c.*). — The emendation should have been ascribed to Patouillard (Hym. Eur. 152. 1887) rather than to Schroeter 1888 (instead of 1889). — Schroeter ascribed the name erroneously to "Ehrenberg. Fries 1829".

[24]) "*H. fuscus* Karst." [*in* Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9): 23. 1881] is apparently the same as "*H. fuscus* (Pers.) Karst." (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: 163. 1882). According to Von Höhnel & Litschauer (*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I. **115**: 1571. 1906): "Das Originalexemplar [Karstens] ist *Hypochnus fuscus* (Pers.) sensu Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. p. 50, siehe auch Fungi polonici, p. 105." Persoon's species, Fries's interpretation of it, that of Bresadola, and of modern authors are now all taken to be the same fungus, but according to Lundell (*in* Lund. & Nannf., Fungi exs. suec. Fasc. 45-46: 10 no. 2217. 1954) "the original *Hypochnus fuscus* Fr." is identical with *Tomentella coriaria* (Peck) Bourd. & G.

first publishing his emendation, it appears from his more elaborated account of the genus of the next year that he did admit it all the same (perhaps he mixed it up unintentionally with *H. olivaceus*), and it does full justice to his emendation. In any case *Hypochnus ferrugineus* represented well Fries's original idea of the genus. Compare the following remark under this name: "*Hypochnus ferrugineus* .... *Tomentella ferr.* [Pers.] Obs. myc. 2. p. 18. ... In Obs. Myc. l.c. Cel. Persoon. hoc Genus distinguere intendissi videtur. ... Haec et sequentes [*Hypochnus aureus*], omnes genuinae, ideam generis optimam praebent."—Fries (Obs. mycol. **2**: 281. 1818). As to the reference to Persoon, see under *Tomentella* Pat.

Homonym: *Hypochnus* Fr. *ex* Ehrenb. *in* Nees, Horae phys. berolin. 84. 1820 (Hymenolichenes).—See Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **2**: 438. 1954, Part II of the present series, Hymenolichenes).

As I reconstruct the train of events, the following happened. Ehrenberg received some tropical lichens which he forwarded to Fries perhaps shortly before 1818.[25]) The latter author referred them to his manuscript genus *Hypochnus*, conceived for Swedish species, and he communicated this disposition, accompanied by some remarks characterising the genus, to Ehrenberg, who thus already in 1818 knew of the existence of the name, but was apparently unaware of anything else about it. When his treatise of 1820 was published, he was still blissfully ignorant of Fries's publication of *Hypochnus* in 1818. Thus, he published the generic name once more, without any reference to, independent of, and insufficiently informed as to the whole range of contents of, *Hypochnus* I. This, combined with the knowledge that he was only concerned or acquainted with the lichen element, makes the conclusion supportable that indeed *Hypochnus* II—as published by Ehrenberg—must be regarded as the name of a genus different from *Hypochnus* I, but duplicating the latter name. Ehrenberg's account is insufficient to tell us whether or not he meant it to apply to a wider range, but it must be remembered that with his knowledge (viz, of the species he had in hand) it appeared to him as distinct. It may not have been his intention to publish a genus different from Fries's, but insufficiently informed as to the real extent of *Hypochnus* I, he effected in his ignorance the publication of a new genus exclusively based on what afterwards appeared to be lichens. After carefull re-consideration of this question I would conclude once more that Ehrenberg validly published a homonym of *Hypochnus* Fr. 1818. Fries, in later years, hesitantly adopted the authorship for *Hypochnus* II, but technically this is to be assigned to Ehrenberg, since his species are different. In the case that the valid publication in 1820 of the homonymous name *Hypochnus* II is denied, *Tomentella* Pat. is in need of conservation against *Hypochnus* Fr. ex Fr. 1821.

In 1825 Fries (Syst. Orb. Veg. 304) dropped *Hypochnus* I to accept *Hypochnus* II, which he captioned "*Hypochnus* Ehrenb." (without mention of his own name![26]). As to the species, these, too, are Ehrenberg's by the reference; they were dealt with a few years later in his "Systema" [**3** (2): 289. 1832], where he incorporated the two of Ehrenberg, and *H. aureus* (first species), one of the original species of *Hypochnus* I.[27]) In and after 1825 Fries always kept both genera of the name *Hypochnus* apart: he carefully avoided referring to the one when dealing with the other. In connection with *Hypochnus* I he always referred to his "Observationes" (1818), mentioning only himself as the author, and in connection with *Hypochnus* II, always to the "Systema orbis vegetabilis" (1825) or to the "Systema", volume 3, but never alluding to his "Observationes", mentioning Ehrenberg as well as himself.

Rogers (*op. cit.* pp. 298, 306) followed a different train of reasoning. He believed *Hypochnus* II to be merely "*Hypochnus* of Fries as emended by Ehrenberg", that is, an application of *Hypochnus* I, not a homonymous name for a different genus. The valid publication of *Hypochnus* is, in Rogers's

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25) Fries (Syst. mycol. **3**: 289-290. 1832) stated to have seen both of Ehrenberg's species in the dried condition.

26) But with the remark, "Species nostrae plurimae excludendae."

27) *Hypochnus aureus* was at that time not regarded as typical by Fries, neither for *Hypochnus* I nor for *Hypochnus* II; it was just a species the two had in common. This Fries (Epicr. 569. 1838) made clear in respect to *Hypochnus* II by calling Ehrenberg's (and some additional) species "Genuini" and his *H. aureus* and a few others, "Recedentes". The species has not yet been authoratively identified and may be neither a fungus nor a lichen, but is perhaps an alga.

opinion, the one in the third volume of the "Systema", and, he continued "this *Hypochnus* is composed of lichens. The name *Hypochnus* is then not available for any of the various groups of fungi to which it is applied." Accepting for the moment the premise (that of the misapplication) for the sake of reasoning, one can easily perceive that the conclusion (*Hypochnus* II being validly published by Fries in 1832) does not hold. If *Hypochnus* of the "Systema", volume 3, is composed of lichens—and, except perhaps for *H. aureus*, which is doubtful, this is the case—, then this use of the name should not be valued as the first valid publication, for Art. 13 (f), fixing the starting-point for hymenomycetes, does not apply to lichens, the starting-point date of which is 1753! Not being typifiable by a fungus, the name *Hypochnus* of the "Systema", volume 3 (1832), would be, just as the *earlier 'Hypochnus* Fr. em. Ehrenb.' (1820) and "*Hypochnus* Ehrenb." of Fries in 1825, merely another misapplication, and as such of no different nomenclatorial standing from the two previously mentioned earlier misapplications (always accepting Rogers's premise)! In other words, if Rogers does not want to consider *'Hypochnus* Fr. em. Ehrenb.' (1820) the first valid publications of the name *Hypochnus* (even though it were misapplied if compared with the *not validly published Hypochnus* Fr. 1818), he should not all at once consider the later use of *Hypochnus* II by Fries (1832) as the valid publication. As far as lichens are concerned, Fries's "Systema" is a book just like any other publication issued after 1753.[28]) Conceding this point and still accepting the premise, there remains hardly anything else but this conclusion: *Hypochnus* 1818, being pre-Friesian and a genus of hymenomycetes, has no nomenclatorial standing at all, and its first (mis)application to a group of lichens automatically constitutes the valid publication of the name as that of a genus of lichens: *Hypochnus* Ehrenb., just like the misapplication of an earlier name of Persoon's re-published after January 1, 1821 by S. F. Gray must be judged on its own merits.

Remarks. Maire (*l.c.*) proposed to conserve *Hypochnus* Fr. emend. J. Schroet. 1888 (rather, emend. Pat. 1887) against *Lyomyces* P. Karst. (1881), q.v. In such a form the proposal cannot be defended. Recommendations for rejection were published by the Nomenclature Committee of the British Mycological Society (*op. cit.* pp. 224-225), Donk (*op. cit.*, 1941, pp. 191-192; 1949, p. 153), and Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 451. 1949), the latter author interpreting *Hypochnus* as a nomen ambiguum. The proposal has been rejected by ballot of the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953). — Another suggestion made (but as far as I am aware not formally proposed) was to conserve *Hypochnus* Fr. emend. P. Karst. 1882 against *Tomentella* Pat. 1887. Such an action would now be undesirable for there is no doubt that *Hypochnus* as emended by Karsten has definitely lost a gallant battle against *Tomentella* Pat. In fact there was moved a proposal to the reverse by Maire, namely, to conserve *Tomentella* Pat. against *Hypochnus* Fr. emend. P. Karst. The British Committee (*op. cit.* pp. 226, 232) recommended that, should there be any doubt as to the correctness of the name *Tomentella* Pat., it would be advisable to specify this name as a nomen conservandum against *Hypochnus* I; this is the better wording of an opinion also expressed previously by Donk (*op. cit.* 1933, p. 27). One danger concerning the maintenance of *Tomentella* Pat., q.v., has been overcome by conserving that name against *Caldesiella* Sacc., which shows the determination of modern mycologists to cling to *Tomentella*.

Status. *Hypochnus* I (starting-point date, 1821) is impriorable in view of *Hypochnus* II (starting-point date of lichens, 1753).

Hypolyssus Pers., Mycol. europ. **2**: 6. 1825. — Etymology: *ὑπο*, under; *λισσός*, smooth Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Hypolyssus undulatus* Pers.—This and the other original species are large and fleshy fungi and stated to look like species of *Craterellus* Pers. (*s. lat.*); both according to Berkeley and Fries, cited by Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **6**: 521. 1888), are agarics parasitized by species of *Hypomyces* (Fr.) Tul. or *Hypocrea* Fr. (cf. Martin *in* Mycologia **30**: 440. 1938). — Scope. Introduced for two species, both illustrated by Sowerby (*pls. 153, 402*). — Typification. The first of the original species was selected by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 195. 1941). — The other original species, *H. ventricosus* Pers., was selected by Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 734. 1951). According to Fries

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[28]) Even if *Hypochnus* 1825 and 1832 were misapplications of *Hypochnus* 1818, this would not necessarily imply that *Hypochnus* of Ehrenberg would be one, too.

(Elench. **2**: 66. 1828) [29]) the parasitizing fungus in this case is *Sphaeria lateritia* Fr. ex Fr. = *Hypomyces lateritius* (Fr. ex Fr.) Tul. — Remarks. *Hypolyssus* was taken up by O. Kuntze [Rev. Gen. Pl. **3** (2): 487. 1898] to replace *Hypomyces*, an inadmissible application. The proposal by Maire (*in* Int. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3. Ausg., 121. 1935) to conserve *Hypomyces* (Fr.) Tul. against *Hypolyssus* is superfluous, since the latter name is impriorable as a nomen confusum: compare Donk (*l.c.*) and Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 451, 453. 1949). The proposal has been rejected (Special Committee for Fungi *in* Taxon **2**: 29. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 313. 1953). — *Hypolyssus* Pers. was misapplied by Berkeley, Saccardo, and many subsequent authors. It was first taken up by Berkeley (*in* Lond. J. Bot. **1**: 139. 1842) to include a species which is even now commonly called *Hypolyssus montagnei* Berk.; Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) even listed it as the type species of the generic name "*Hypolyssus* Berk." The same species was the basis of four other generic names, viz., *Podostrombium* G. Kunze (not validly published), q.v., *Heringia* Schw. (not validly published), q.v., *Perona* "Fr.", q.v., and *Caripia* O.K., q.v. — There was for some time the feeling that it would perhaps be worth while to conserve *Hypolyssus* as misapplied by Berkeley [cf. Martin *in* Mycologia **30**: 440. 1938; *in* Lloydia **11**: 113. 1948; Ainsworth & Bisby, Dict. Fung. 144, 217. 1943; 2d Ed., 155, 232. 1945]. Both Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdn Buitenzorg III **17**: 195. 1941) and Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 451-453. 1949) considered the retention of Berkeley's application as inadvisable and the proposal has been rejected by ballot of the Special Committee of Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953), the nomen rejiciendum in the proposal as formulated by the Secretary being *Caripia* O.K., q.v. I do not agree (even after the subsequent changes in the Code) that *Podostrombium* G. Kunze, q.v., has been validly published as Rogers thought (*in* Farlowia **3**: 452. 1949; **4**: 27. 1950). — Variant spelling: "*Hypolissus* Montg.": Léon March., Enum. méth. Mycoph. 200. 1896.—Perhaps a correction. — Status. If considered to be based on parasitized agarics, *Hypolyssus* is impriorable, being a nomen confusum (Art. 66).

[29]) And compare Fries (*in* Linnaea **5**: 701. 1830): "est *Sphaeria lateritia*, hymenium *Agarici* obducens."

Jaapia Bres. *in* Ann. mycol. **9**: 428. 1911. — Etymology: O. Jaap. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Jaapia argillacea* Bres.—For an excellent description, see Nannfeldt & John Eriksson (*in* Svensk. bot. Tidskr. **47**: 183. 1953). — Homonym: *Jaapia* Kirchst. [*in* Krypt.-Fl. Brandenb. **7** (3): 444. 1938; Phacidiaceae, Ascomycetes].

Junghuhnia Corda.—See "Polyporaceae".

Karstenia Britz. *in* Bot. Cbl. **71**: 94. 1897. — Etymology: P. A. Karsten. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Karstenia faginea* Britz.—This and the other species are species of *Tomentella* Pat. *sensu stricto*. — Scope. Introduced for two species. — Typification. The first species has been indicated by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 51. 1953). — Homonyms: *Karstenia* Göppert (1836; Fossil Plants) and *Karstenia* Fr. apud P. Karst. (1885; Stictidiaceae, Ascomycetes). — Isonym: *Prilleuxia* Sacc. & P. Syd. (1899), q.v. — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonyms, and therefore, changed into *Prilleuxia*.

Kneiffia Fr., Gen. Hym. 17. 1836. — Etymology: C. Kneiff. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Thelephora setigera* Fr. = *Peniophora setigera* (Fr.) Höhn. & L. — Protonym: *Kneiffia* Fr., Fl. scan. 340. 1835.—Nomen nudum. — Variant spelling: "*Kneffia*": Léon March., Enum. méth. Mycoph. 200, 201. 1896.—Apparently an unintentional error. — Homonym: *Kneiffia* Spach (1835; Oenotheraceae). — Isonyms: *Kneiffiella* Underw. (1897), *Kneiffiella* P. Henn. (1898), *Neokneiffia* Sacc. (1898), and *Pycnodon* Underw. (1898). — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym, and four times renamed.

Kneiffiella P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 371. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 383. 1890). — Etymology: diminutive of *Kneiffia*. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Hydnum barba-jovis* Bull. sensu P. Karst. = *Kneiffiella bombycina* P. Karst. — Homonyms: *Kneiffiella* Underw. (1897; "Thelephoraceae") and *Kneiffiella* P. Henn. (1898; "Thelephoraceae"; typonymous homonym of the preceding name). — Typonym: *Tomentellina* Höhn. & L. (1906).

Kneiffiella Underw. *in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **24**: 205. 1897. — Etymology: diminutive of *Kneiffia*. Gender: f. — Type species (only

original species of basinym): *Thelephora setigera* Fr. — Basinym: *Kneiffia* Fr. (1836), q.v. — Typonymous homonym: *Kneiffiella* P. Henn. *in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1**): 139. 1898.—This is a slightly later name change for the same basinym. — Synisonyms: *Neokneiffia* Sacc. (1898) and *Pycnodon* Underw. (1898). — Homonym: *Kneiffiella* P. Karst. (1889; "Thelephoraceae"). — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Kneiffiella P. Henn.—See *Kneiffiella* Underw.

[*Kordyanella* Höhn.—See Exobasidiaceae.]

Lachnocladium Lév.—See "Clavariaceae".

Laeticorticium Donk *in* Fungus **26**: 16. 1956. — Etymology: laetus, bright; the genus *Corticium*. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation): *Corticium roseum* Pers. — Scope. Introduced with six species. — Typonym: *Corticium* Pers. (1794; non S. F. Gray, non Fr.; devalidated name).

Langloisula Ell. & Ev. *in* J. Mycol. **5**: 68. 1889. — Etymology: A. B. Langlois. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Langloisula spinosa* Ell. & Ev.—Von Höhnel (*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **128**: 537. 1919) thought it already possible that this fungus (except the spores) would prove to be a member of *Asterostromella* Höhn. & L. (= *Vararia* P. Karst.). The following conclusion has been drawn after an examination of the type specimen:

> "It is ... probable, although far from proved, that Langlois's specimen consists of parasitized material, and that Ellis's generic and specific diagnoses took about equal cognizance of the fungus host and its most conspicuous parasite. [The conidia of the latter] ressemble the spores of *Chromosporium viride* Corda sufficiently to suggest that the parasitic component may be a species of *Chromosporium*. [The substratum of this parasitizing fungus] both superficially and in its dichophyses, hyphae, and occasional thin-walled cystidia does not differ greatly from *Radulum investiens* [= *Vararia investiens* (Schw.) P. Karst.]."—Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 292-293. 1943).

Status. Donk (*in* Fungus **26**: 21. 1956) concluded that *Langloisula* is a good example of a nomen confusum (Art. 66), that ought not to be made priorable by selecting one of the components as the type in a restricted sense. In case one would ignore or differently interpret Art. 66, *Langloisula* might become an earlier name for the genus now called *Vararia* P. Karst. (*Asterostromella* Höhn. & L.).

Laschia Jungh.—See "Polyporaceae".

Laxitextum Lentz, Ster. & all. Genera U. Mississippi Valley (*in* Agr. Monogr., U.S. Dep. Agr. No. 24:) 18. 1955. — Etymology: laxus, loose; textum, context. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation): *Stereum bicolor* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. — Scope. Introduced with three species.

Leptochaete Lév., Consid. mycol. 108. 1846; Orb., Dict. univ. Hist. nat. **8**: 487. 1846. — Etymology: λεπτός, thin; χαίτη, hair. Gender: f. — Type species (same as selected for basinym): *Stereum tabacinum* (Sow. ex Fr.) Fr. — Basinym: *Hymenochaete* Lév. (1846), q.v. — Valid publication. A mere name change introduced thus: "*Leptochaete*, Lév. = *Hymmochaete*, Lév." [!], nothing else. The former name is considered here validly published by the bare minimum required by the Code in regard with a valid reference. For an exactly similar case, see *Lachnocladium* Lév. ("Clavariaceae"). — Remark. The following note by Lloyd made under *Hydnochaete setosa* (Sw. ex Berk.) Lloyd = *Hymenochaete aspera* Berk. & C., may be recorded:

> "Léveillé also saw a specimen from Mexico in the museum at Paris and labelled it '*Leptochaete igniaria*'. It did not get into print. ... As this *Hydnochaete* differs from all other known pileate *Hymenochaete* not only in its tubercular hymenium, but also in the strigose, matted hairs, Professor McGinty proposed to restore Léveillé's name and call the plant '*Leptochaete setosa* (Berkeley) McGinty'."—Lloyd (Mycol. Writ. **4**: 560. 1916).

Homonym: *Leptochaete* Borzi *in* Nuovo G. bot. ital. **14**: 298. 1882 *ex* Bornet & Flahault *in* Mém. Soc. nat. Sci. nat. math. Cherb. **25**: 198, 199. 1886 (Rivulariaceae, 'Nostocaceae heterocysteae', Cyanophyta). — Nomen rejiciendum (proposed). The genus of algae

Leptochaete Borzi ex Born. & Flah. has been proposed for conservation against *Leptochaete* Lév. by Dr. J. Th. Koster. The Special Committee for Algae (*in* Taxon **3**: 234. 1954) has recommended approval of the proposal.

Libellus Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **4** (Lett. No. 45): 6. 1913. — Etymology: libellus, sheet of paper. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Craterellus papyraceus* Berk. & C. — Typonym: Compare *Hymenogloea* Pat. (1900).

Licentia Pilát *in* Ann. mycol. **38**: 66. 1940. — Etymology: E. Licent. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Licentia yaochanica* Pilát.—I do not doubt (judging from the description and figures) that this is the same as *Lopharia mirabilis* (Berk. & Br.) Pat. This conclusion has also been arrived at by Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 56. 1951). For the latter species, see also under *Lopharia*. — Typonyms: *Lopharia* Kalchbr. & McOwan (1882) and *Thwaitesiella* Mass. (1892); and compare *Lloydella* Bres. (1901).

Lloydella Bres. *in* Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **1**: 51. 1901. — Etymology: C. G. Lloyd. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Stereum cinerascens* (Schw.) Mass. — Scope. Introduced with eight species of which the species indicated as the type above is the first. — Typification. The species chosen has been suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) and also listed as type by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 59. 1953) and Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 343. 1954). — Variant spelling: "*Lloydiella*". This spelling has been consistently used by J. Rick (for instance, *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **3**: 30. 1934); also by Bresadola (*apud* Maire *in* Bull. Soc. bot. France **53**: ccx. 1906); Clements & Shear (*l.c.*); &c. — Typonyms. Recently Talbot (cited under *Lopharia*) has concluded that *Lopharia lirellosa* Kalchbr. & McOwan is synonymous with *Stereum cinerascens*. This would make *Lopharia* Kalchbr. & McOwan (1882), *Thwaitesiella* Mass. (1892) and *Licentia* Pilát (1940) typonyms.

Lloydiella.—See *Lloydella*.

Lopharia Kalchbr. & McOwan *in* Grevillea **10**: 58. 1882 (cf. *in* Rev. mycol. **4**: 67. 1882; descriptions also reproduced by Talbot *in* Bothalia **6**: 339. 1954). — Etymology: λοφός, crest. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Lopharia lirellosa* Kalchbr. & McOwan [30]) = *Lopharia mirabilis* (Berk. & Br.) Pat.—According to Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 309, 339-346. 1954) this species is synonymous with *Stereum cinerascens* (Schw.) Mass. — Typonyms: *Thwaitesiella* Mass. (1892) and *Licentia* Pilát (1940); and compare *Lloydella* Bres. (1901).

Lyomices.—See *Lyomyces*.

Lyomyces P. Karst. *in* Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9): 23. 1881 (as *Lyomices*). — Etymology: λύω, I loose; μύκης, fungus. Gender: m. — Type species (selected): "*L*[*yomyces*] *serus* (Pers.)" sensu P. Karst.—According to Von Höhnel & Litschauer (*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **115**: 159. 1906): "*Lyomyces serus* Karst. (Revue Myc., III, p. 23) in Thümen, Myc. univers., Nr. 1909, leg. Karsten, [ist] gleich *Peniophora setigera* (Fries) v. H. & L." — Scope. Introduced with three species: "1. *L. serus* (Pers.) . . . — 2. *L. crustosus* (Pers.) . . . — *Hydnum* Pers. — 3. *L. papillosus* (Fr.) . . . — *Grandinia* Fr." — Typification. The first species is here chosen in agreement with the Nomenclature Committee of the British Mycological Society (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **23**: 224. 1939) which concluded that "*Lyomyces serus* (Pers.) Karst." must be regarded as the type species. W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 59. 1953) listed it erroneously as "*Hydnum serus* Pers." — Homonym: *Lyomyces* P. Karst. (1882; "Thelephoraceae"), q.v. — Typonyms: *Hyphoderma* Wallr. (1833), *Kneiffia* Fr. (1836) and *Kneiffiella* Underw. (1897), *Kneiffiella* P. Henn. (1898), *Neokneiffia* Sacc. (1898), *Pycnodon* Underw. (1898). — Variant spelling: The original spelling is evidently an error, and, therefore, the corrected form is here used. — Remark. For a proposal (rejected) to conserve *Hypochnus* Fr. (sensu J. Schroet.) against *Lyomyces*, see under the former name.

Lyomyces P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: 153. 1882. — Etymology: λύω, I loose; μύκης, fungus. Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Corticium roseum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. — Scope. Introduced with nine species, of which *Corticium roseum* is the first. — Typification. From Karsten's treatment one would conclude that he was familiar only with the first five species. Later on, in a work restricted to Finnish fungi (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 418. 1889), only

[30]) Mentioned by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 59. 1953) as *L. "licellosa"*.

two species were included, *C. roseum* and *Corticium polygonioides* P. Karst.; the latter one is not among those of 1882. This provides for *C. roseum* as the type species. It was already listed as such by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 59. 1953). — Homonym: *Lyomyces* P. Karst. (1881; "Thelephoraceae" or "Hydnaceae"), q.v.—My reasons for considering *Lyomyces* 1881 and *Lyomyces* 1882 as different (though homonymous) names are: (i) it is not at all certain that Karsten took up the name of 1881: in 1889 (*l.c.*) he does not refer to his publication of 1881, but cited only the one of 1882; (ii) none of the species of 1881 was included in 1882. — Status. If not considered a mere misapplication of *Lyomyces* 1881, the name (of 1882) has to be taken as a later homonym, and, therefore, as impriorable.

Malacodermum (Fr.) Léon March., Enum. méth. Mycoph. 200. 1896 (nomen nudum?). — Etymology: *μαλαχός*, soft; *δέρμα*, skin. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation for basinym): *Stereum vitile* Fr. —This species "has not been recognized since the original collection and probably no specimen now exists ..."— Lentz [Ster. all. Gen. U. Miss. Vall. (*in* Agr. Monogr., U.S. Dept. Agr. No. 24:) 18. 1955]. But compare Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 330. 1954): "A fungus not unlike *Stereum umbrinum* [Berk. & C. apud Berk.] is called for from Fries' description, and affinity with this species is suggested by Saccardo in Sacc. Syll. Fung. 6 (1888) 569, and repeated by Massee in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. 27 (1890) 193." — Basinym: *Stereum* subgen. *Malachodermum* Fr. in Nova Acta Soc. Sci. upsal. III **1**: 111. 1851 (= Nov. Symb. 95).—Introduced with *Stereum vitile* Fr. as the type species by original designation, when the author had to list two other species attributed to this taxon by him. — Valid publication. Marchand merely listed the name (as a generic one) as "*Malacodermum* Fr." It would seem that he took it from a source in which the name might have been previously published as a generic name, but I have not been able to trace the publication. I am not yet convinced that Marchand validly published the generic name. Although Art. 48 of the Stockholm Code, 1952 (see also last Example), recognizes the author's citation "Fr." as a sufficient type of reference to a previously published description, it is not to that of a name of the same rank.

Masseeola O.K.—See "Clavariaceae".

Masseerina Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **6**: 1002. 1920. — A perfect nomen nudum, introduced for *Cladoderris cartilaginea* Mass. (*in* Kew Bull. **1899**: 172). A portion of the type specimen (Ridley 47) is preserved in the Singapore Herbarium.

[*Matruchotia* Boul.—See "Clavariaceae".]

Merisma Pers. ex S. F. Gray.—See "Clavariaceae".

[*Midotis* Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 363. 1825; Elench. **2**: 29. 1828; Endl., Ench. bot. 20. 1841 ("*Mydotis*"). — Type species (only original species): *Midotis lingua* Fr. (mentioned by name in 1828).—"The identity of this species is unknown, but in my opinion it may have been *Wynnella auricula* (Schaeff.) Boud." (Nannfeldt *in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **23**: 239. 1939). — The generic name is included in the present paper because W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 63. 1953) listed "*Midotis* Fr. Gen. Hymen. 16. 1836. ... Type: No species listed" as a genus of Thelephoraceae.]

Muciporus Juel *in* Bih. svensk Vetensk-Akad. Handl. **23** III (12): 23. 1897. — Etymology: mucus, slime; *πόρος*, pore. Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Muciporus corticola* (Fr.) Juel sensu Juel.—This species, as well as the other one included in *Muciporus*, represents a resupinate polypore overgrown by a member of *Tulasnella* J. Schroet. This was admitted by Juel himself in a subsequent publication [*in* Ark. Bot. **14** (1). 1916]. The *Tulasnella* component of '*M. corticola*' is *Tulasnella violea* (Quél.) Bourd. & Galz. The polypore, without the covering *Tulasnella*, regarded by Juel as the sterile state of *Muciporus*, was, according to a determination by Romell, *Polyporus* (*Poria*) *corticola* Fr. in part. — Scope. Introduced for two species, *Muciporus corticola* being the first. — Typification. The first species was suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 348. 1931). — Isonym: *Myxoporus* Clem., Univ. Stud. Nebraska **3** (1): 72. 1902.—Not validly published: no description, no proper reference, not even the author of the basinym being indicated. Introduced as follows: "*Muciporus* = *Myxoporus* (*μύζα*, *ῆ*, mucus, *πόρος*, *ὁ*, pore)". See also remarks under *Podostrombium*. — Nomen confusum. This generic name, based in each of its two species, on two widely different fungi growing together and assumed to represent a single plant must obviously be considered a nomen confusum, and hence as impriorable. On the other hand, in view

of the present formulation of the article of the Code involved (Art. 66), one might be tempted to designate as the type one of the constituent elements (preferably the *Tulasnella* element), which would make the name *Muciporus* priorable. In this connection attention is drawn to the fact that the generic name commemorates both components. In view of this I refrain from adopting the second course. — TYPONYMS. The *Tulasnella* component of the type 'species' is conspecific with the type species of *Tulasnella* J. Schroet. (1888), *Prototremella* Pat. (1888), and *Pachysterigma* J. Olsen apud Bref. (1888).

Mycobonia Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **10**: 76. 1894. — ETYMOLOGY: *μύκης*, fungus; the genus *Bonia*. Gender f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Hydnum flavum* (Sw. ex Fr.) Berk.—For this species compare Martin (*in* Mycologia **31**: 247. 1939). — VALID PUBLICATION. Patouillard expressed himself in such a manner that one might get the impression that *Mycobonia* was nothing but a name change for *Bonia* Pat. (1892; Tremellaceae):

> "La dénomination générique de *Bonia*, modifiée en celle de *Mycobonia* pour éviter un double emploi avec un groupe de phanerogames, ..."

But at the same time it is clear that when he changed the name *Bonia* into *Mycobonia*, he also changed the type:

> "Le champignon que nous avons décrit dans le Bulletin de la Soc. Myc., 1892, p. 48, sous le nom *Bonia papyrina*, doit être considéré comme une simple forme de l'*Heterochaete tenuicula* (Lév.) Pat. . . . La dénomination générique . . . de *Mycobonia* . . . ne devra donc s'appliquer qu'aux théléphorés analogues à l'*Hydnum flavum* Berk . . .. Par la localisation de l'hyménium, cette plante doit rentrer dans les théléphorés, mais elle s'éloigne d'*Hymenochaete* par la nature des sois: nous la placerons dans un groupe spécial et la dédignerons sous le nom de *Mycobonia flava*."—Patouillard (*op. cit.* pp. 76, 77).

Not being technically a name change, the valid publication of *Mycobonia* would depend on whether or not there is an accompanying generic description. The latter point is not quite evident, but is of minor importance now because the name has recently been conserved. — TYPONYMS: *Hirneola* Fr. (1848) and *Grandinoides* Banker (1906). — NOMEN CONSERVANDUM. *Mycobonia* was proposed by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 157, 171, 173-174. 1941) as a nomen conservandum against *Hirneola* Fr. 1825 (not *Hirneola* Fr. 1848). Adopted by ballot by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 319. 1953).

Myxoporus Clem.—See *Muciporus*.

Neokneiffia Sacc., Tab. comp. Gen. Fung. 11. Aug. 1898; Syll. Fung. **14**: 11. 1899. — ETYMOLOGY: *νέος*, new; the genus *Kneiffia*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species of basinym): *Thelephora setigera* Fr. — BASINYM: *Kneiffia* Fr. (1836), q.v. — REMARK. One of the four name changes for the preoccupied name *Kneiffia* Fr. — SYNISONYMS: *Kneiffiella* Underw. (1897) and *Kneiffiella* P. Henn. (1898) (both preoccupied), and *Pycnodon* Underw. (1898). — TYPONYM: *Hyphoderma* Wallr. (1833).

Nothotrechispora Sing. *in* Mycologia **36**: 69. 1944 (not validly published). — Singer used this name in the description of *Byssocorticium* Bondarz. & Sing. apud Singer, q.v. I suppose that, at the time of drawing up that description, he intended to substitute *Trechispora* P. Karst. (which was according to Rogers previously incorrectly applied by Bondarzew & Singer), but finally decided to use *Phlebiella* P. Karst. instead and forgot to replace *Nothotrechispora* by the latter name in this case.

[*Omoriza* Paul., Ic. Champ. *pl. 185 fs. 1-2, pl. 186 fs. 4-5, pl. 187 f.* 35. 1812-35. — For some remarks on Paulet's work and scientific names see under *Agarico-carnis* Paul. ("Polyporaceae"). — This genus included (i) one species of *Conchites* Paul.; (ii) part of what Paulet originally called '*Tremella*' (famille 99); and (iii) part of *Peziculа* Paul. One of the species is *Omoriza cornucopioides* (L.) Paul. = *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. ex Fr.) Pers. The other species (three in all) are large discomycetes, and should it prove desirable to select a type species for this invalidly published generic name, the choice is unlikely to be the only hymenomycete included. — Variant spelling: "*Omorrhiza*"; Lév., Ic. Champ. Paul. 100-103. 1855 (where Paulet's specific combinations are listed as synonyms).]

(*to be continued*)

NEWS AND NOTES

ON THE NAME PIPER METHYSTICUM L.f.

J. W. Moore in Bish. Mus. Occas. Papers 10(19). 1-8. 1934 and A. C. Smith in Journ. Arn. Arb. 24. 347-361. 1943 extensively discussed the name *Piper methysticum* L.f. (Suppl. 91 & pag. ulter. 1781). However, it still remained unknown as to whether the younger Linné himself replaced, in the same work, the name Piper methysticum by Piper latifolium or not. Moore (l.c. 4) wrote: ".... Even if one assumes that *Piper methysticum* was validly published by Linnaeus f., so also was *Piper latifolium* for the reference in the "emendanda" refers to a diagnosis under another name. As there is no priority of publication, it remained for the first author who combined then to choose which name he would use. Probably Linnaeus himself did this in the "emendandum" and certainly Forster did five years later in no uncertain terms....". It would be interesting perhaps to know what actually happened, at least so far as can be judged from a contemporary of the younger Linné. J. Dryander in Trans. Linn. Soc. 2. 215. 1794 ("On genera and species of Plants which occur twice or three times under different names, in Professor Gmelin's Edition of Linnaeus's Systema Naturae", read July 3 and October 2, 1792"), wrote: ".... Page 77. *Piper latifolium*, and, p. 78, *Piper methysticum*, is the same species of Linn. Suppl. taken up twice with the same differentia specifica, but different trivial names. Young Linné had, in the Supplement, described Piper latifolium of Solander and Forster, and mistaking it for the species from which the intoxicating liquor Ava is made, he applied to it the trivial name of methysticum, which Forster had given the latter one; but on his coming to England, he was informed of his mistake, and desired Mr. Ehrhart, who had the direction of the printing of the Supplement, to rectify it, which was done by inserting in the last page of the book a correction, to read latifolium for methysticum". From this it is evident that the younger Linné's emendation was wholly justified. The correct name for the "kava" therefore is Piper methysticum G. Forst., as was already clearly demonstrated by Moore and Smith.

R. C. Bakhuizen v. d. Brink Jr.

NOTICES OF BOOKS

Contributions to this column will be gratefully received by Mr. K. U. Kramer, Botanical Museum, Lange Nieuwstraat 106, Utrecht, Netherlands.

Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien

Engler & Prantl: Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien, 2nd ed. Vol. 14 d: R. Pilger†: *Gramineae* II. (Unterfam. *Micrarioideae, Eragrostoideae, Oryzoideae, Olyroideae*); E. Potztal: Nachtrag zu Band 14 e, *Gramineae* III. (vi + 225 pp., 50 figs.). Berlin, 1956.

Bromeliaceae of Brazil

L. B. Smith: The *Bromeliaceae* of Brazil. Publ. as No. 1 of Smithsonian Miscell. Coll. vol. 126, Washington, D.C., 1955. (vii + 290 pp., 128 drawings; an enumeration with keys).

Ferns of Ottawa

W. J. Cody: Ferns of the Ottawa District. Ottawa, Ont., 1956. (94 pp.; with keys, descriptions, photographs, and maps).

Flora of Tropical East Africa

J. Lewis: *Rhizophoraceae*. (20 pp., 5 figs.).
G. Troupin: *Menispermaceae*. (32 pp., 6 figs.). Both London, 1956.

* * *

Monographs, revisions, etc., published in periodicals.

R. J. Bandoni: A preliminary survey of the genus *Platygoea*. Mycologia 48 (6): 821-840 (1956). (With key).

H. L. Blomquist: A revision of *Hexastylis* of North America. Brittonia 8 (4): 255-281 (1957). (With keys, descriptions, drawings, photograps, and maps).

G. S. Bunting: Clave de los géneros de las Aráceas de Venezuela. Bol. Soc. Venez. Cienc. Nat. 17 (No. 85): 71-79 (1956).

J. Cuatrecasas & L. Aristeguieta: El género *Hinterhubera* Weddell. Ibid. 98-104 (1956). (With key).

G. P. DeWolf, Jr.: Notes on cultivated *Scrophulariaceae*. 4. *Veronica*. Baileya 4(4): 143-159 (1956). (With key).

C. W. Dodge: Some Lichens of tropical Africa. II. *Usnea*. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 43(4): 381-396 (1956). (Key, with new species).

F. Ehrendorfer: Survey of the *Galium multiflorum* complex in Western North America. Contr. Dudley Herb. 5(1): 3-21 (1956). (With key, descriptions, and maps).

C. X. Furtado: Palmae Malesiacae. XIX. — The genus *Calamus* in the Malayan Peninsula. Gardens' Bull. (Singapore) 15: 32-266 (1956). (With keys, descriptions, and drawings).

R. Grolle: Revision der "*Clasmatocolea*"-Arten. Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. N.S. 25 (3-4): 288-303 (1956). (Synopsis of the species).

Ch. B. Heiser, Jr.: A revision of the South American species of *Helianthus*. Brittonia 8(4): 283-295 (1957). (With key, descriptions, and map).

M. R. Henderson & J. Wyatt-Smith: *Calophyllum* Linn. Gardens' Bull. (Singapore) 15: 285-375 (1956). (With key, descriptions, drawings, photographs, and synopsis of field-notes).

R. E. Holttum: *Racemobambos*, a new genus of Bamboos. Ibid. 267-273 (1956). (With key).

R. A. Howard: Studies in the genus *Coccoloba*, III. The Jamaican species. Jo. Arnold Arbor. 38(1): 81-106 (1957). (With key).

H. A. Imshaug: Catalogue of Mexican Lichens. Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. N.S. 25(3-4): 321-385 (1956). (A compilation of literature-records).

E. McClintock: The cultivated Hydrangeas. Baileya 4(4): 165-175 (1956). (With key).

W. R. B. Oliver: The genus *Aciphylla*. Trans. R. Soc. N. Zeal. 84: 1-18 (1956). (With key).

A. Pedersen: Rubiaceernes, Polygalaceernes, Linaceernes, Oxalidaceernes og Balsaminaceernes udbredelse i Danmark (The distribution of the *Rubiaceae, Polygalaceae, Linaceae, Oxalidaceae* and *Balsaminaceae* within Denmark). Bot. Tidsskr. 53(2): 139-196 (1956).

K. Larsen: Ranunculaceernes udbredelse i Danmark (The distribution of the *Ranunculaceae* within Denmark). Ibid. 198-252 (1956). (Both papers contain data on the general distribution and ecology, as well as maps for every species; in Danish).

C. L. Porter: The genus *Peteria* (*Leguminosae*). Rhodora 58 (no. 696): 344-354 (1956). (With key).

B. L. Turner: A cytotaxonomic study of the genus *Hymenopappus* (*Compositae*). Rhodora 58 (no. 692): 208-242, (no. 693) 250-269, (no. 694) 295-308 (1956). (With keys, descriptions, figures, and maps).

L. O. Williams: An enumeration of the *Orchidaceae* of Central America, British Honduras and Panama. Ceiba 5(1): 1-64, (2): 65-128, (3): 129-192, (4): 193-256 (1956).

H. C. D. De Wit: A revision of Malaysian *Bauhinieae*. Reinwardtia 3(4): 381-539 (1956). (With keys, descriptions, and drawings).

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The third set of this card-index was published on 19 February 1957. Most of the cards of this set have been prepared by Dr. J. J. Swart, Utrecht. Two more sets will follow in the course of this year.

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